

A PATH-WAY
to Military practise.

Containing Offices,
Lawes, Disciplines and orders to
be obserued in an Army, with sun-
dry *Stratagems* very beneficiall
for young Gentlemen, or any o-
ther that is desirous to haue
knowledge in *Martiall*
exercises.

Whereunto is annexed a
Kalender of the Imbatteling of
men: Newlie written by Barnabe
Rich Souldiour, seruaunt to
the right honorable Sir Chris-
topher Hatton Knight.

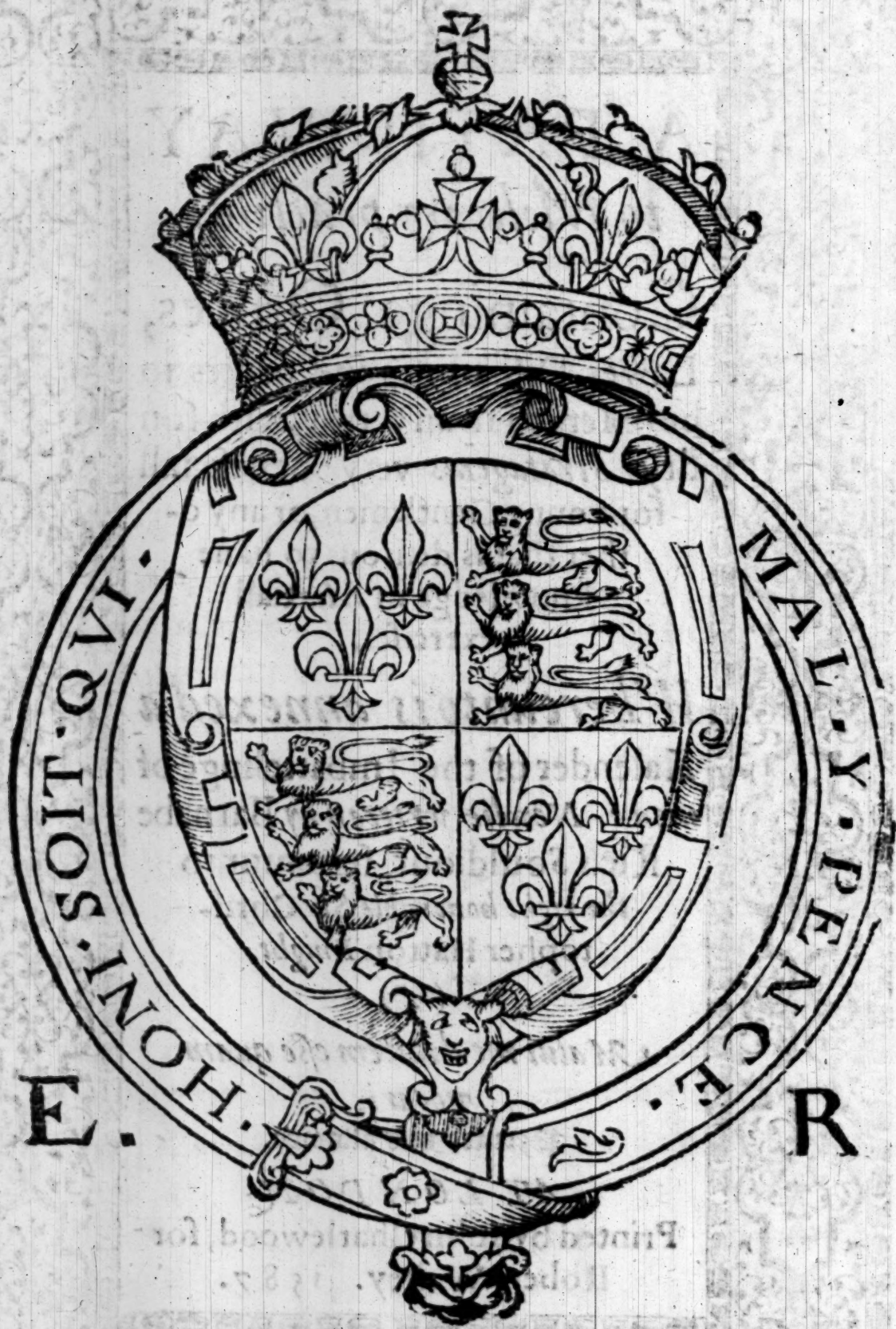
(. .)

Malui me diuitem esse quam
vocari.

Perused and allowed.

AT LONDON

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To the most High
and mighty Princesse Elizabeth,
by the grace of God Queene of
England, Fraunce and Ireland, de-
fendres of the Faith, &c.



Our Souldiour,
(most excellent Princesse,) *having receiued so manie
gratious wordes for other of
his writings, the which it
hath pleased your Maiesty so
fauorably to vouchsafe, is
not therby onely encouraged,*

*now once againe to betake him to his Penne, but also
he is imboldned to present to your gracious viewe, this
litle labour, containing A Path-way to Military
Practise. The title best besitting to come from a Soul-
diour, yet the circumstaunces not vnnessearie to bee
considered of, by such as be in authoritie.*

*And although I knowe the greatest number (which
can not abide to here of warres) are as unwilling to
admit of any thinge appertaining to Martiality when
they haue so longe continued in Peace, yet as in the
time of warre, circumspect care of peace may not be o-
mitted, so in the time of peace, such thinges must bee
foreseene appertaininge to the wrrre, that the want of
warlike prouisions, bee not preiudiciall to this sweete*

A. 2.

and

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

and quiet peace, for as Valerius Maximus saith, the custodie of blessed Peace consisteth in the knowledge of V Varre: Plato praising the Arte, commaundeth that children should learne it so soone as they were of abilitie, Cyrus sayd it was as necessarie as husbandrie, Augustine and Barnarde, both Catholique doctours of the Church doo approoue it.

The Romaines appointed a longe and spacious field which they called Campus Martius, wherein they exercised their youth in the knowledge of Martiall feates: They likewise inuented glorious triumphes, which was to no other ende but to stirre up the minds of their people to magnanimitie and martiall exercises. Cambises the father of Cyrus being asked by what meanes countries might best be kept in safety, aunswered. If the gouernours of the same countries, thinkes they can neuer bee warie inough of their enemies.

And although Salomon, (who in the holy scriptures is called Rex Pacificus) beeing promised by the mouth of God a peaceable raigne, and was still busied in the building of the holie temple, forgat not yet to furnishe himselfe more strongly with all manner of warlike prouisions, then his father Dauid had done before him, notwithstanding he was still exercised and busied in the warres

Here I could alleadge infinite examples, and as manie probable reasons might be geathered, all in defence of martiall practise, for he that taketh away the knowledge of feates of armes, worketh the ouerthrowe of his owne

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owne countrey and common wealth : And as by the knowledge of warre and exercise of armes, Empires haue beene purchased, Kingdomes enlarged, Princes preserved, Iustice maintained, good Lawes protected, and the Commonwealth defended, so in neglectinge martiall exercises and laying aside of their weapons, how many kingdomes hath beene brought to calamitie, howe many countries ruinated, and howe many flourishing Citties sacked, beaten flatte to the ground, covered ouer with moulde, and almost worne out of memorie. But as your maiesty, hauing most prouidentlie furnished euery parte of your Realme, with all manner of warlike prouision, in such sorte, as none of your predecessours hath euer heeretofore come neere, so could I wishe, that in England wee were as well furnished, with practised Souldiours and expert warriors, although I doo not meane, that they should bee warre loouers.

And as it is most apparaunt, that the regarde your maiestie haue had (euen sith you first became our soueraigne) in all manner your princely proceedinges, hath so wonderfully blessed your estate, that all Christian Princes doo honour and renowne you, so wee your loouinge subiectes (feeling the benefit of your peaceable gouernement) haue no lesse cause to giue God all honour and glory, and daily to pray for the longe continuance of so gracious a princeesse. And as it hath pleased God, so wonderfully to defende your maiesty, from such seuerall practises, intended against your roiall person by Papistes, let their treasons (most humbly I beseeche

A, S.


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seeche you) be made examples (aswell for your owne safetie , as also for the benefit of the whole common wealth of England) whom your maiesty may hereafter trust.

These be the men (O most gracious Princesse) that be sworn your mortal enemies, these be the men, O noble England that seekes thy wracke & ouerthrow: Let the haue no gouernement within your maiesties dominions, let them beare no sway in any part of your territories: Plucke him from the bench though he sit robed in purple, dismisse him the barre, though he be called Sergiant at the Law, put him out of comission, though he beare the name of Iustice of Peace: pardon me (most gracious Princesse) in discharging my dutie, though simplie yet truely, Souldiours are but blunte, but sure they looe plainnes.

Thus desiringe God most earnestly and according to my duety, that as he hath hetherto wonderfullie preserved you in most magnificent and Princely regality, (in despite of all the enterprises and practises of traiterous Papistes) so he would continue your maiesty longe to raigne ouer vs, to the great comfort of all your loouing subiectes, and for the prosperity and flourishing estate of the common wealth of England.

Your Maiesties Souldiour most
humble and dutifull to bee
commaunded: Barnabe
Riche.

 To the most noble Captaines
and renowned Souldiours of Eng-
land, health to their persons, and happi-
nes to all their honourable
attempts.



Although I haue
vndertaken (honorable
gentlemen) to set down
directions for younge
Souldiours not yet ful-
ly perfected in Militarie
Practise, yet for the bet-
ter experienced (of who
my selfe would gladly be instructed) as I haue
not presumed to offer them prescriptions, so I
hope they haue no cause to mislike of this mine
enterprise. It is now 24. yeres agoe, sith I first
vndertooke Armes & serued at Newhauen, vn-
der that most honorable Earle of Warwicke (a
father to Souldiours at this day) sith the which
time, what I haue either practised by experi-
ence, scene by example, or gathered by Historie
concerning Martiality, I haue here set them
downe, to the benefit of my countrie men, that
are not yet practised in so honourable an exer-
cise, what faultes I shall commit through ig-
norance. I hope you will pardon of curtelie,
when they shall procede rather of the zeale I
haue to please, then of any desire I haue to of-
fend: thus submitting altogether to your dis-
crete corrections, I ende.

Yours as his owne, Barnabe Rich.

The Tenthredinidae of the
Order Lepidoptera

and the Tenthredinidae of the
Order Hymenoptera

The Tenthredinidae of the
Order Lepidoptera are
characterized by the
presence of a single
pair of wings, the
forewings being
larger than the
hindwings, and the
presence of a single
pair of legs, the
forelegs being
larger than the
hindlegs.



The Tenthredinidae of the
Order Hymenoptera are
characterized by the
presence of two pairs of
wings, the forewings being
larger than the hindwings,
and the presence of three
pairs of legs, the forelegs
being larger than the
hindlegs. The Tenthredinidae
of the Order Hymenoptera
are also characterized by the
presence of a single pair of
antennae, the foreantennae
being larger than the
hindantennae. The Tenthredinidae
of the Order Hymenoptera
are also characterized by the
presence of a single pair of
eyes, the foreeyes being
larger than the hindeyes.

Yours as his own, Barnard Rich.

To the freendly Rea ders in generall, Barnabe Riche Souldiour, sendeth greeting.



T may be (freend-
lie Reader) that thou wilt
thinke my labour might
very well haue beene spa-
red to write of any thing
appertaininge to warres
where euery man is desi-
rous to liue in peace, I

knowe will rather purchase dislike then win mee
looue, yet as I am not ignorant, that quiet peace
is to be preferred before bloody warre, so in the
time of peace, warlike disciplines must not be omit-
ted in a well gouerned common wealth, where so
many euill neighbours are so readie to inroch, but
especially when both Prince, Countrie, religion,
lawe, iustice, subiectes and altogether are vnder
the protection of armes.

V Where is become the dominions of the *Affiri-
ans, Persians and Grecians*, or what is become of the
glory of that learned Citty of *Athens*, or what
hath wasted the renowne of the Citty of *Rome*
that it had not beene perpetuall, but onely when in
the time of peace, they fell to inordinate ryot and
delicacie, neglecting the feates of war, laying aside
their armes and weapons: For to doubt and feare

B.

nothing

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nothing was more hurtfull to common weales, then their very neighbour enimies, the feare of whome was their safety and assurance. For this cause *Scipio* though it vnnecessary that *Carthage* should vitterly be destroyed, fearing that after the subuersion, the *Romaines* leauing of their martiall mindes should fall to idlenes, ryot and outrage, and as he looked for so it came to passe, as it was testified after by Saint Augustine, who in a booke which he had written intituled, *De ciuitate Dei*, hath these wordes.

More hurtfull was the City of *Carthage* to *Rome* after hys destruction, then duringe the whole course & season of the warres whych the *Romanes* had wyth her, for that whylest they had enemyes in *Affricke*, they knewe not what vyces meant in *Roome*. In the time of peace therefore, there must be had speciall regarde to the disciplines of warre, and not onelie prouisions of warlike furnitures to be made, but also men of seruice and practised Souldiours to be had, relectued, and maintained: for what should you doo with armes, weapons, munitions and furnitures, when you haue not men of experience to vse them. King *Phyllyp* of *Macedon* vsed the lyke comparison to that noble Captaine *Antipater* in these wordes.

What, fearest thou the Cityzens of *Athens*, the Gallies and theyr peere, are but trifles vnto mee, for what account is to be made of those fellowes that giue themselves to daunsinge, loytring, banqueting and
to

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to belly cheere, but if Demostines onely were not amongst them, I would sooner make account to winne Athens, then eyther Thebes, or Thessalia of which I am already possessed.

By these premisses it may be perceiued that it is the Souldiour, that protecteth the Prince in his seate, it is the Souldiour, that defendeth the Diuine in his pulpet, it is the Souldiour, that vpholdeth the Iudge in his place of Iustice, it is the Souldiour as *Varo* sayth, that resisteth the outward force of enemies, that represseth domesticall seditions, and defendeth the libertie of subiects: If his seruice be then so beneficiall to all, O what pittie, he is not better considered of by some, that are so bountifull in rewarding pipers, parasites, singers and dauncers and other like ministers of their pleasures, and suffer poore Souldiours to begge, and will sooner affoorde him a payer of stockes, then a single pen-nie for his almes.

Epaminondas Captaine generall of the *Thebanes*, vnderstanding of a very ritch man that had no care of the poore, sent a needy souldiour vnto him, commanding him vnder great penaltie to giue 600. crownes to this poore man, this Cittizen receiving this commaundement, came to knowe the cause, it is (quod *Epaminondas*) because this man being honest is poore, and thou which hast liued by the spoyle of the common wealth art ritch. O that our Vsurers in England might sometime haue such messengers sent vnto them, I thinke

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the errand: would neither offende God nor man: Neither can I see why there should not be a generall contribution giuen through the realme, for the mayntenaunce of men of warre, when theyr seruice concerneth such publique profit: The Prince is not able to recompence all, and the souldiour must fight in defence of all, why should hee not be maintained by the helpe of all.

But here some wil think I speake for my selfe, & I confesse it, souldiours must learne of other men to speake for them selues, for there is no body else that will: V V hat trade or handicrafte haue you so simple, but if it begin a little to decay, but by and by it pleades pouerty, runninge to the Prince or Parliament for releefe, eyther by repelling some statute, by making some priuiledge, or by attayning some consideration: And it vppon any occasion betweene Nations trafique be stopte, howe clamorous is the Marchaunt in the eares of hys Prynce, till hee hath his passage againe freely set open:

The Lawyer will permitte no Edicte to come forth that makes against his owne profit, though otherwise it be beneficial for the whole common wealth: The Deuine findes fault that their spirituall promotiones should so many wayes bee be-reaued them, and (I thinke) complaineth of it not without some cause: If euery profession haue libertie to say for them selues, giue souldiours leaue to speake, when by the vnkindnes of their countrymen

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trimes they are brought to the worst, and yet as profitable members to their common wealth, as they that thinkes them selues best: Is it not the Souldiour by harsarding his life abroad, that vpholdeth the Artificer to sit quietly by his worke at home. And what would it auaille the Marchaunt to speake for forraigne gaine, if the souldiour were not to defende him from domesticall spoyle. The Lawyer makes no plea but for priuat profite, and buildes goodly houses, and purchaseth whole countries about him.

The souldiour serues his countrie for a small stypende, and would be contended with allowance but to buye meate, drinke, and cloath: And that very religion which the deuine but coates downe in his quiet studie without any perill, that very religion the souldiour maintaineth with the losse of limme and life. How much more might heere be alleadged in the behalfe of souldiours and their seruice, yet these be they that the politique wyse man (him I meane) (that is better practised in *Machauils* policies, then studied in the new Testament) would haue to be kept vnder. But leauing prophane histories, out of the which great volums might be writtē, haue we not examples out of the holy Scriptures, howe valiant mindes haue beene rewarded, and men of seruice liberallie gratified: in the 14. Chapter of the booke of *Numbers*. *Caleb* was promised reward by Gods owne mouth for his owne constancie and couragious perswa-

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sion to the children of *Israell*: The same *Caleb* to gratifie *Othuiel* his brothers sonne , for takinge the *Cittie Cariathe* , bestowed of him his faier daughter *Athsah* : *Dauid* likewise receiued great ritches with the daughter of King *Saule* , for killing *Goliath* : *Dauid* him selfe promised great rewardes to such as should ouerthrowe the *Iebusits*, and *Iesus* the sonne of *Syrach* sayth: *There be two thinges that greene my hart , and in the thyrd is a displeasure come vpon mee , when an expert man of warre suffereth scarsenes and pouerty , when men of vnderstanding and wysedome are not set by, and whē one departes from righteousnes to sinne.*

But is not that countrie to much yngratefull which hath no manner of remorse to those men whose blood hath scarletted the grownd so much to their glory, and no lesse to their preservation: If souldiours must be had (as of necessity they must) how would you haue them liue , wyll you sette downe no course : Giue me leaue then to say my minde I speake but in sporte , but that it might come to passe I would wish in good earnest. Leaving many presidentes , let vs fetch our example from the people of the lowe Countries, who being generally giuen to drunkennes, hath such an excise imposed both of Beere and V Vine , that it well neere suffiseth to pay all their souldiours during the time of the ciuill warres.

Now our people of England being as generally giuen to inordinate lawing, if the like imposition might

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on might be rayſed for euery action they ſhould commence , for euery writte they ſhould fetch forth, and for euery ſentence in lawe that ſhould be pronounced with them both, or againſt them, no doubt it would maintaine a great many of ſouldiours to grade them , whereby they might the more ſafely follow theyr lawe, and when they had ſpent all amongst Lawyers (as a number of them already hath doone) they might haue ſome colour to craue gratification from the Prince or Country for theyr good ſeruiſe , as if you will beare with me, I will ſhewe you the like preſident. About tenne yeeres agoe, (vpon occaſion) beinge in *Hollande* at a towne called *Gorcum*, a good fellow comming to the States, craued of them ſome recompence, for his indeuours, which (as he ſayd) had beene wonderfully beneficial to their ſtate and gouernement.

The States willing him to make repition of his ſeruiſe, and he ſhould finde them ready to conſider of good deſert, this good fellow then ſo well encouraged beginnes his tale.

It is not vnknowen (quod he) that within theſe ſeauen yeeres, I was worth 4000. Guilders , ſithe which time vntill this preſent (ſo longe as I had one ſtiuer left) I am ſure there is no man that euer ſawe me goe ſober to bed: Now gentlemen, if you will wiſely conſider of this , how beneficiall my drinking hath beene to your common purſe of excyſe, and not onely what my ſelfe haue ſpent of

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mine owne, but also by my drawing in of many other good drinkers in my company, I doubt not but as you must confesse I haue beene a good member to my commen wealth, so you will not fayle to gratifie me, according to my desert.

Now, if the like excise were sette of the Lawe, why might not a fellowe that had beggerd him selfe by lawing, craue like consideration, and by as good desert: I speake not against the triall for title of landes, which I knowe must be decided by the verdict of a Quest, or the discretion of a Iudge, but I speake against these vnkindly Actions of Trespasse, commonly commenced for the speakinge of a word, for a neighbours goose that shall but looke ouer a hedge, and for other such like occasions, wherein they will not sticke to spende more poundes, then for the releefe of a souldiour, or defence of their cuntrye they are willinge to giue pence. But as it is necessary such clyentes should be a little wronge by the purses, so such counsaylers should not goe scotfree, that are the animators to such causes. I remember longe sithens, (when I was a little bookishe,) I reade a History in our English Chronicles, and although I canne not set you downe the place, yet as I can I will tell you the matter.

A Prince of this realme (vpon what occasion I knowe not) fined all the Lawiers of this lande, for their extortion bryberie and deceite, but to one amongst the rest, that was found to be vncorrupted there

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there was giuen 300. pounds. If it pleased her ma-
iesty to followe this example , and to fine euery
Lawyer but at tenne pound , that hath cozoned
his countrimen at the least of tenscore , to them
that shal be found free from corruption, she might
double her beneuolence and make the three hun-
dred pound 600. in Gods name , and yet saue an
honest portion for the maintenaunce of her wars:
It was sometime thought that one Lawyer , and
one Goffehauke were enough in a whole shyre,
and as *Plato* concludeth, it is a token of a corrupted
estate, where there are many Lawyers, and manie
Phisitions, because the multitude of Lawyers are
maintained by the contention of people, and such
store of Phisitions, by their excelsse in dyet, drun-
kenness and gluttonie. But pardon me here I praie
you, the telling of a merry tale that comes but
nowe sodainelye in my minde , and thus it fol-
loweth.

There was sometime a Lawyer dwelling farre
in the North that had serued a writ of a poore *Cum-
berland* man, for his apperaunce at *Westminster*
in the beginning of the next Terme, this poore mā
for want of a horse comming to London on foot,
and by the way as he passed, where he sawe a signe
he was sure to finde meate, drinke, and lodging for
his money, but comming to London, and by for-
tune hitting into Holburie, seeing a signe at euery
mans doore, began to make doubte , and callinge
to a Boye that passed by , asked him where hee
C, might

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might finde an Inne, the Boy (disposed to play the wagge) pointes him to one of the Innes of Court, the poore fellow going in, and seeing many Tables couered in the Hall (for it was almost dinner time) thought with him selfe there was good cheere towardes, walkes vppe and downe, till the gentlemen came in, and sitting downe, he fell in amongst them to the Table, the Steward (who to see good orders) perceiuing one without a gowne and a cappe, comes to him and telles him howe that was no place for him, and willes him to arise, the poore man aunswers him, gude fellowe I ha filler in my purse aysle pay for what I take, but the Steward seeing his simplicitie and how he was deceiued, aunswers him againe, my freend this is no place for you to spend your filler in, this is for gentlemen Lawyers, and there comes no other here but such: the poore fellow heering his words arose from the boorde, and in a great chafe aunswereth thus.

Now the foule ill tae them, be all thure lawyers, marry had I kende that, I had rather haue eate no breade these two daies, then haue comē amonge sayke a company: thus as he was hastily goinge forth of the doores, the gentlemen sporting at his tolly, followed him laughing, which when he perceiued, calling to the porter he sayd, ay say, my gude fellowe slot to the doore, by the bread a gad and all thure may once breake out, there is neere a poore man in England that shall liue in whayet
by

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by them. Now here letting slippe the simplicity of a Clowne, let vs returne againe to speake of souldiours, who as they are little prouided for in the time of peace, so they are as smally cared for in the season of warre, and this is not a little to bee meruailed at, that when any occasion of seruice dooth happen, some bee appointed for Captaines as knowes not how to place 100. men in good order of araye, vnlesse it be (peraduenture) to marche them 3, or 5, in a rancke, as they vse to fetch home a may pole.

V Vee doo finde in the holy scriptures and that in severall places, both in the bookes of *Moyse*, in the booke of *Iosua* and others, where they haue vted not litle regard aswell in the chosing of their Captaines, leaders and conductors, as also in prescribing lawes and disciplines of warre, which sometimes were appointed by the almighty God him selfe: *Phillip King of Macedonia*, did meruaile why the *Athenians* did euerye yeere choose newe Generalles and Captaines of the wars, when he him selfe had found but one good, namely *Permenyo*: *Alexander* admitted none to the roome of a Captaine vnder the age of 60.

But in England, wee neuer number his yeetes, we neither consider his knowledg, we little regard his worthines, we lesse esteeme his experience, wee scarce examine his honestye: Our Captaines are appointed, more for fauour then for knowledge, more for feendshippe then for experience,

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more for opinion then for desert: God graunt wee neuer come to make miall of the seruice of suche Captaines as I haue seene some , it wee should, there were great teaze of vnhappy successe.

And this is to bee lamented amongst vs , that wee can bee so prouident in matters of no importance, and such causes wherein our owne safeties dooth especially consist, wee eyther neglect them altogether, or else performe them with little care and lesse foresight. If the matter were well examined we should finde that the safety both of Prince state, country, subiects , and altogether consisted in the worthines of the Captaine: and to this most fitly agreed the saying of that noble souldiour Sir *VVylliam Drury*, who many times woulde vse these wordes.

The want of a horsseshode nayle , may bee the losse of the shooe, the losse of the shooe, the spoile of the horssle, the spoyle of the horssle, the losse of the man: the losse of a man , the overthrowe of an army: the overthrowe of an army, the losse of a Princes crowne: If small thinges thus by degrees, may conclude suche great preiudice in the wending vppe, (as it can not bee denayde) what successe is to be looked for, where captaines and leaders are so viterly ignoraunt , that many of them knowes not when it is time to charge , nere when it were good to retire: and as *Socrates* saith, the boldenes of the ignoraunt ingendreth manye cuilles, and *Agessilaus* affyrmeth, the lacke of experience

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ryence breedeth the lacke of corage : And as histories make mencion, more feeldes haue beene losse for wante of gouernement, then for want of strength.

To giue a braue charge, is a thing proper to euery ordinarie souldiour, but to make a good retreat in time, & in order, therin consisteth the skill of the Captaine: The vnexpert Captaine, and the vnlearned phisition, doo buy their experience at to deere a rate, for it is still purchased, with the price of mens liues: The place of a Captaine is honourable, and ought not to bee giuen but to men of experience, of valiaunce, and of vertue, and yet I haue heard tell, where they haue beene made marchandysse of, and bought and solde for money, but I dare not say that I haue knowen it my selfe, for peraduenture I should offend.

But I hope souldiours shall not bee still illegitimate, they shall be esteemed accordinge to desert. The Deuine for tellinge a learned discourse in a Pulpitte is rewarded with a Bishopricke, and but accordinge as hee is worthy. the Lawyer for makinge a good Plea at the Barre, is brought to the Benche, and it is doone wyth consideration.

The Souldiour that watches, that wardes, that trauelles, that toyles, that makes hys bodye a defence for Cannon shotte, and feareth no perrylles for the looue of hys Countrye,

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I trust will be better considered of. God hath wonderfully blessed vs with sweete and quiet peace but let vs not be secure, as though we had it by patten we haue enemies abroad if they had oportunitie, but take heede of papistes here at home, they are more to be feared, then hee that was borne in *Spayne*.

Haue they not made sundry profers to stirre vp seditious tumultes, nay what doo they leaue vnattempted, to disturbe this happye gouernement: But would you haue some speciall markes howe you may knowe them, then listen, and by these meanes you may easely smell them out: You shall haue them inquiring of newes, spreading of rumours, lying, forging, counterfeiting and dissembling, what action hath there beene so honourably performed, siue that noble Earle of *Leicester* vndertooke these lowe country seruices, which hath not beene defaced (heere at home) by our slaundering Papistes.

VVhat good newes hath there come ouer which they haue not paraphrased, what enterprise so iustly attempted, which they haue not eclipsed, or what exploit so brauely accomplished, which they haue not methamorphised: Such is the deuotion of our religious Catholiques, that they straine no curtesie to forge lyes, to practise treasons, to commit murthers, to stirre vpper rebellions, nay what outrage is there so mischeeuous, which they wil not enter into to doo their holy father seruice.

These

To the Reader.

These be their workes meritorious which so many times they boast of , and by this ladder they thinke to clime vp to heauen gates , where saint *Peter* standes watching ready to let them in. O how many vngodly practises, haue they intended against our most gracious princeſſe, how are they continually buſied in conſpiring againſt her: but that almighty God who firſt planted her to their ſubuerſion, hath not fayled ſtill to protect her (no doubt) to their confuſion . VVere not the furie that ouerruleth them more then extreame , they could not be ſuch enemies to their owne diſcretion, but that they might well diſcerne , it is Gods bleſſing , that ſo mightely defendeth her againſt the Popes curſing, and although his holines hath taken great paines, in ſending forth his Ieſuits, his Seminaries and other his miniſters (from time to time) with ſo many conſpiracies, and ſuch ſeueral practiſes againſt her maieſty, yet at their departure when they come to craue his fatherlye benediction, (God be thanked) he bleſſeth them al to the gallowes.

And although that accidentes are many times ſufficient to ſerue their turne, either to confirme, eyther to confound religion according to the euent , I wonder they cannot aſwell condemne a Papist in his ill ſucceſſe that is ſent ouer with ſo many hallowed bulles , as they will doo a proteſtante, for the leaſt miſfortune that may befall him, but if this light were ſufficient for men to iudge

To the Reader,

cullours by, who more blessed then our grations *Elizabeth* who so happily hath raigned ouer vs this 28.yeeres, how mightily hath God preserued her, from the conspiracies of Popish traytors, howe many forraine princes haue sought to her for succours, that like as auncient *Rome* (while the gouernement rested in the souldiour) was the verie refuge for such as were distressed by oppressing Tyrantes, so the greatest parte of Christendome, hath thought their states the better assured, when they haue combyned with her Maiestye, and shrowded them selues vnder her gracious protection, with what peaceable gouernement hath she continued her subiectes, how hath England flourished sihe she became our soueraigne, what would you more, of her selfe she is mercifull, her noble Counsaylers carefull, her loouing subiects dutifull, that to conclude, if these presidents be testimonies of the looue of God (as without all question they are) then O thrice happy England that doost enioy so excellent a Princeesse.

Nowe contrary wise, let vs but consider of the Popes best beloved the King of *Spaine*, howe hath he beene shaken in the most partes of his dominions, his *Indies* (the fayrest flower in his Garland) the inhabitantes whereof, are so oppressed with the tyrannie of the Spanish gouernement, that they let not daily to enter into rebellion, seeking all meanes to shake of that seruitude, by reason whereof, the great summes of treasure hee
was

To the Reader.

was wont to receiue out of those partes, beginnes to deminish, and is like to decrease euery day lesse then other. For the regimentes in *Italy*, who knowes not how discontentedly they endure the Spanish gouernement, but the garrisons so keepes them vnder, that the poore *Italians* must bee contented for a time to beare the burthen, although it be so much against their willes.

In *Spayne* it selfe, the Gospell of our sauiour Iesus Christ hath taken such effect in the hartes of a multitude, that the King is busied in nothinge more then in keeping vnder of his Protestantes: and questionles, as it hath pleased God to suffer it to take rooting, so in time it will bring forth frutes, let my maisters of the holye house looke to it as wisely as they can.

The tyrannie the Spaniardes vsed in the lowe countries, the cause of the peoples reuolt, is so wel knowne to all, as I should but waste the time to make a new repitition, but this I may not omitte that the King of *Spayne* (beeing so mighty a monarche as they would make him) could not by force of honourable warre, in so many yeeres subdue the poore prince of *Orange*, but in the ende setting aside all dignitie, honour and reputation befitting a King (in most shamefull and infamous maner) practised his death by murther, the mater is so fresh in memory, as I neede spend no longer time to repeate it: Be these the examples of Christian humanitie, nay vndoubted confirmations of Tur-

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kishe

To the Reader.

kysh tyranie, but(as they say) such Carpenters
such chippes, such Saintes, such reliques, such tree
such fruite, euen so it may be sayd, such quarrell,
such conquest. And hath not the Prince of *Per-*
ma, made the like conquest in recoueringe againe
of *Sutphen Scance*, and in taking of *Deuentre*: the
one the Earle of *Leycester* wonne from him by ho-
nourable and braue assault, the Prince beeing at
at hand with his whole force within the hering of
the battery, so that it cannot be sayd it was stolne
vpon him, *Deuentre* in like case (hanging but in
doubtfull Ballaunce) was asured by the Earle,
at that very instant whiles hee laye before *Sut-*
phen: neyther practised by deceipte nor compas-
sed by trechery, but perfourmed by honourable
polycie, the Prince beeing in the fiede and had
continuell intelligence of euery action that was
attempted, so that it may bee sayd, euery thing
was doone before hys face: But hee taking hys
time while the Earle was out of the Country, re-
couered them againe by the lyke stratageme, as he
vseth, to attrayne the rest of his conquestes, which
are euer obtained by tyrannie, by treason, by cor-
ruption, by murther, and by such other deuillish
practyses, both detestable before God, and disho-
nourable amongst men: but thys is best befittinge
men of theyr religion, and iumpe correspondent
to theyr holy fathers doctrine.

I would nor here bee mistaken, neyther doo I
meane (by any thinge before sayde) that where a
Prince

To the Reader.

Prince is perturbed by warre or otherwise, that such euentures are for tokens of the displeasure of God towards him, but this I inferre, that where the cause of such troubles doo proceede through hys owne tyrannie, although, I knowe the Pope may well bestowe his blessing in such a cause, yet God with his owne mouth hath cursed the crueltye of such oppressours, and the executours of so notorious outrage.

There resteth now no more, but that wee bee prouident for our owne safeties, our enemies lookes about, they watche but oportunity, let vs bee as vigilant, least they happen to catche vs napping, the enemye is by no meanes sooner repulsed, then when he shall perceiue we be already well prouided for him: wee haue already committed some errours and a little troden awrie, we haue let slip oportunities, we haue fostered serpents in our owne bosomes, and although they haue bitten vs yet we can not beware, but let vs lament follyes vnder more couert termes, for the worlde is giuen to see too much, our cōtinued peace hath bene the nourisher of many vices, we haue entertained pride newe fangled fashion, and monstrous attire, what extortion is found to bee in the mighty, what oppression in the wealthy, what vn-satiabie desire of hauing, what vnreasonable practise in gettinge. What corruption of such as giue bribes, what periurie of such as take bribes, what buying of othes in the one, what selling of conscience in the

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other

To the Reader.

other: VVhat greedy speaking Lawe against Iustice, what deuillish counsaile giuen for money against lawe, what enuy in the clyent, what crafte in the counsayler, what couetousnesse in bothe: VVhat impyetic in tale herers, what impunity in tale tellers, what mallice in the one to seeke them, what flattery in the other to bringe them.

VVhat pride and disdaine in the higher sorte, what stubburne disobedience in the lower sorte, what lacke of looue in the one, what neglect of duety in the other, what frowarde hart in bothe: VVhat makinge and repellinge of many lawes, what contempt and breach of all lawes, howe many Iustices in euery place, what wante of Iustice in all places.

VVhat Marchandyse is made of lawe, what buyinge and sellinge of Iustice, Offyces that were wont to bee rewardes of good desert, is nowe set to bargaine and sale for who wyll giue most, yea the blood of poore innocentes is sometime bought and solde for money: The honesty of the suter is not regarded, the equitie of his caule is not examined, if hee wyll bestowe any Crownes they shall bee viewed: wee punishe iniuries offered to our selues, but wee omitte such offences as are dyrectlie against the honour of God, if thys that I haue sayde bee not enough, to say any more would bee to much. I wyll therefore conclude, humbly beseechynge God longe to preserue

To the Reader.

serue her Maiestye to raygne ouer vs, God confounde her foes and bringe to lyght all Popishe Conspirators, and Trayterous confederates that practyse agaynst her. God so blesse her noble Counsaylers that in all theyr consultations, they may determine nothyng but that may redounde to the safetye, honour and renowne of noble England.
Amen.

D.iii.

¶ A



To the Reader.

Let me her Majesty to sayne out vs, God con-
founde her foes and bringe to light all Popish
Conspirators, and Traytors, and
that praye agaynst her, God is the
ble Countryers that in all theyr con-
science may determine nothing but
may redounde to the fauour
honour and comfort
of the English
Amen.





A Path-waie to
Militay Practise, first of the
election and choosinge a
Generall.



Sweete and quiet peace is the blessinge of God, and is especially to be preferred amongst true Christians, yet as Cicero sayeth, we must sometime take warres in hand, to the ende that we may the more safely inioye this happye

peace, and Verro likewise affirmeth, that armes are many times necessary, to resist the outward force of enemies, to repress domesticall seditions, and to defend the liberty of subiectes: and it is holden for a principle in common policie, that it is better to offende then defend.

That Princes in policie shoulde vse all possible meanes, for the defence of true religion, for the safety of his owne estate, for the maintenaunce of his louing subiectes, for resisting the cruelty of Tyrantes, is both warranted by the opinion of all politike wyters, and in the holy Scriptures, not onely tolerated, but in manie pla-

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the places expressely commaunded. In the 14. of Genesis Abraham entred into armes for the recouerye of hys brother Lot, in the 31. of Numeri Moyse is willed to make warres vpon the Madianites, by the expresse commaundement of God, Saule in the first booke of Kinges the 15. Chapter hath the lyke commaundement, in the booke of Iudges Chapter 2. the children of Israell were blamed for making of peace with the Cananites: A prince therefore that mindes to enter into armes, is fyrst to consider of the equity of his cause, then making choise of a Generall, such a one as feares God, is likewise to fortessie him selfe with the goodnes of his quarrell, neither is there any meane moze rather to incite men to valiaunce, then when they shall remember they goe to the fight in a righteous cause, for fortitude ener fighteth for equitie and iustice, and valiaunce without iustice is to be accounted rashnes, but euery vertue hath his counterfette folower, as deceipt sometime creeping in is called policie, so rashnes sheweth it selfe vnder the title of fortitude.

And as Plutarke sayth, all valiaunt men are hardye but al hardy men not valiaunt: the distinction groweth, where men wil oppose the selues into perril, sometime without iustice, sometime without iudgement, according to this saying of Plato. That not onely the knowledge which is seuered from iustice, is rather to be called subtiltie then wisdom, but also the courage which is forward to daunger without iudgement and for a common profit, may rather beare the name of lewde hardines then valiaunce.

A Generall thus fortessed in his owne conscience, with the iustice of his quarrell, is now to satisfie his whole company with the example of his vertue, and as the eye (aboue the rest of our senses) is least mistaken,
and

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and the minde apter to receiue impzeſſion by what the eye ſeeth, then by that the eare heareth, ſo there is not a moze ſpeedy meane, to make inferiours to embrace vertues, then when they ſhall ſee the gouernour or General, giue firſt example in his owne perſon. A Generall therefore moſt eſpecially both loue and feare God, he muſt not be without learned Preachers and Miniſters of gods word, which muſt inſtructe and teach the Armie, practiſing them aſwell in the feare of God, as in duety and obedience to theyr Commanders, Captaines and Officers.

In his owne perſon he muſt be magnanimious, courteous, gracious, eaſie to be ſpoken with, conſtant in his counſayles, quicke in his executions, and ſecret in his determinationes, that his intentes may be kept cloſe. Thus ſhall he be honoured, not for feare of his power, but for the loue of his vertue, the good opinion whereof being ſetled in the hartes of his ſouldiours, is of wonderful efficacy, for the accompliſhment of al his attempts and enterpriſes. When Scipio had undertaken the ſubuerſion of Carthage, in marchinge on his way towardes the execution, a noble man demanding of him wherein his hope conſiſted for the perſormance of ſo difficulte an enterpriſe, Scipio answered, in the loue of my Souldiours, which I knowe to bee ſuch towardes me, that if I ſhall bidde them to caſt them ſelues from the height of yonder Rocke, they will not reſuſe it, when it ſhall rebounde to my honour and reputation.

Mercy and Juſtice in a General, be two precious ornaments, aſwell to winne the loue of his owne people, as to drawe the hartes of his very enemies, and many times haue bene of greater effecte to ſubdue them, then the force and ſtrength of mighty armes:

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there is no one thing moze requisit in a General, then a francke and liberall minde, which maketh a souldiour moze profitable to the battell in the day of fight, then a miserable vntthankfull wretch, with multitudes of treasure. He must be milde, courteous, gentle and louing amongst his souldiours, preferring the safety of his owne people befoze the killing of his enemies: A Generall thus adorned in his owne person, is now to make choyse of his counsaile for the warres, his great Officers for the fælde, his Captaines, leaders and conductours of his army.

His counsailers should bee men of quicke capacitie, ready witte, and sound iudgement: and here (accordinge to the minde of the Philosopher) I would wishe a generall should rather be aduised by suche as loues hym, then by those that are best beloued of him selfe: the first he shall fynde faithfull and firme for his honour, the other perhappes may flatter and speake to please humours. His Officers, Captaines and leaders, must bee chosen for vertue, not for oppinion: for knowledge, not for fauour, for experience, not for frendshippe. They should not bee men detected with vices, for pride breeds disdain, couetousnes, extorting bothe of Prince and Souldiour, swearing bringeth hatefulnes to all honest eares.

Cato being Censurer to make choyse of a Generall of the Pannonian warres, sayde with a loude voyce that hee woulde dysmisse Publius, because hee had sene him walke the strêtes of Rome perfumed, but in my oppinion it is a president of some error, to see a Captayne that shall goe all to bee guilded, and to see hys pooze Souldiours followe, with neyther Hose to theyr legges nor Shooes to their fette.

Good perswasion, and to knowe howe to speake wel
is

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is a most necessary vertue both in Generall, Officer and Captaine, some time by oration to adde incouragement to theyr Souldiours, some time it containeth them in order and discipline, and many times it mooue pzenaileth to bzing the enemy to composition and agreement, then their squadrons and troupes were able to winne by force.

Cineas, by the excellencie of his oratorie, brought more towne in subiection to his maister Phyrrius by his tongue, then Phyrrius him selfe could do by his valour. Generall is hold to prouide for all manner of warlike munitions and prouisions, both offensive and defensive, as well for the fielde as the towne: he must be prepared of pay, of victuall, artillerie for all purposes, of poulder and shotte, as well for the Cannon as the Calliuer, of match, of armour, of weapons, of carriages, of all manner of toles, for cutting, trenching, mining, scalinge, sortefying, al these and many furnitures about the Ordnance, and belonging to the charge of the maister of the Ordnance, the Generall must first prouide for, and that in such sorte, as when he shall thinke hym selfe to bee best furnished, yet to haue care of the time that is to come: hee must bee furnished with Ingeniers, Armourers, Carpenters, Smithes, Masons and Dyoners.

But a Generall must especially bee well prouided for the payment of his retinewe, for the want of paye, doth not onely infeeble and abate the courage of souldiours, when they shal be pincht both with hunger and colde, but it breedeth mutinies, it causeth disorders, it neglecteth service, and letteth slip oportunities. To set downe in particulars what great pzeiudice hath happened for want of paye in seuerall armies, would aske longer discourse then were requisite in

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this place to stay vpon.

There is nothing that better maintaineth discipline amongst souldiours, then to see them well payd and to haue them well punished, and I dare undertake that where a Prince hath occasiō of seruice, 10000. men that should be truly and duely payde, should bee able to doo moze and better seruice then 30000. as I haue seen, for want of pay scarce able to goe of theyr legges. A generall therefore that would expecte the regarde, dutie, obedience, & loue of hys souldiours, must see them well payde, so shall his prescriptions, orders and disciplines bee inuoyolably kept, him selfe duely honoured, and hys souldiours able to serue: here might much moze be said of a Generall touching his experience, learning, and knowledge of Artes, behouefull for many purposes, but this may suffice, and a generall thus appointed as I haue sayd, shall be both honoured, loued, followed and serued.

The Lord high Marshall.

The Lord highe Marshall ought to bee a man of such perfection and knowledge, that of his owne experience he may as well instructe inferiour officers in their duties, as correcte and chastice the for their misdemeanours: to his office appertaineth the administering of iustice, the punishing of abuses, the correcting of all disorders, & to giue every man his right. The highe Marshall is to appoint the camping place, where in he must haue this ordinarie consideration, for wcode, water and forage. He is to quarter the campe, assigninge to the quarter Maister where the regimentes of footemen shall bee lodged, and where the horsemen,

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men shall likewise haue theyr places: He must appoint the watche, and surueying the places of greatest perill, he must giue order to his inferiour Officers to haue them furnisht with requisite guard, directing the scout to places of most conuenience.

The order that is obserued in the Lowe Countries, where the Sentinel is releued by the Corps de gward, euery two houlres, is both better and easier, then where they vse to make them stand the whole night. When the Campe shall remooue, hee is first to appointe the Scoute Maister to sende out discoverours which waie the armie must passe, that must wearely suruey straighes, copses, and all places fitte to hide ambushmentes, and accoordinge as they finde occasion, so to giue intelligence. He must then signifie to the maister of the Ordnance, and in like manner to the Carpage maister, that the artillerie, munitions, and all other carriages may be made readie and set forwarde. He must then giue order to the Sargiant Maior in what forme he wil haue the battell to march, wherein he hath to consider both of straighes, and other wise of the nature of his passage, assigning both guides to conduct them, and Pyoners to mende or make waies for the cariages and armie the easier to passe.

It is not good that an armie should march long iournies, but vpon vrgent occasion, to the ende they may come timely to theyr lodgings, to builde theyr Cabbens, to fetch in forrage and all manner of necessaries. As the Lord high Marshal in his owne person is to determine matters of greatest importaunce, so of necessitie hee must haue a Prouost, with other inferiour ministers, that must likewise be skilfull in lawes and orders of the fildc, and must still be attendaunt in the Campe to decide pettie byables, and small controuer-

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ties as they shall happen to arise; and because the Prouost is an appendant to the Lord Marshall, I thinke it best in this place to set downe his charge.

Of the Prouost.

The Prouost is to haue the charge of the Marshallea hee must be prouided of Fetters, Chies, handlockes and all manner of Irons, for the safe keeping of such prisoners as shall bee committed to his keepinge.

He is to see due execution of all malefactors, hauinge receiued sentence of death from the Generall or Lords highe Marshall. He is to keepe the peace, to see iustice, to punish the abuse, and to apprehende the authours of any disorder: He must rate the prizes of such victuall as shall come into the Campe in such reasonable sort, as both the Victualer may bee a competent gainer, to the ende he be not driuen to shunne the Campe, and also that the souldiour be not too much exacted on, to the ende his little pay may be able to finde him, he must haue care that the Victuall bee good and wholesome, and in any wise he must not suffer the Victualer to receiue abuse, because there is nothing more beneficiall to a Campe, then that it be followed with great store of Victualers. He is to see the Campe cleanly kept, neyther annoyed by vnmannerly Slouens that haue no regarde where they ease them selues, nor by any other filthe or garbege of beastes that shall happen by butchery, he must haue like regarde that the waters be cleane and purely kept, and not onely to forewarne but surely to punish, as many as shall be found offenders in the premisses: the watch being set, he must not suffer

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suffer any noyse or great stirre in the Campe, as many times it happeneth where souldiours be merry, and at conuenient houres must cause all victualers to shut vp their doores, that all things may be hushd, quiet and still.

Of the office of the Lief- *tennant or Generall of Horsemen.*

The Generall of the horsemen or Cavalary, which hath bene deuised in foure kindes, the first men at armes, them selues armed Compleat, and theyr horses likewise barbed, and were to giue the first charge to disorder the Squadrons or batallions of pikes. The second launces, lighter armed with corselets, and to breake in with the men at armes where they hadde made way or otherwise as they could see aduantage. The thirde light horsemen, commonly armed with a coate of plate with a light staffe charged on the thigh, seruing for many purposes, as to scout, to discover, to breake foreray, or to followe a chase that is put to a retreat: The fourth and last called shot on horsebacke, but now lately called Carbines, commonly light horsed without armour seruing either with Pistoll or Petronell: and as the shotte one foote being charged doo retire for succours to theyr pikes, so these Carbines may skymidge loosely and deliuering their bolleies, are not able to stand any charge but must retire to the launce for his safety. The Generall of the Horse hauinge the roles of al the bandes, with the names of their Captaines, is to deuide them so equally for euery seruice, that such as be employed in the day must be releued in the night, and those that haue serued in the night must haue rest in the daye, other wyle the Horse wyl

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so sodainely be infabled , that he will be seruiceable but a very small time : In the day of fight he is to diuide his companies into winges and troopes , appointinge who shall first give charge , who shall come to seconde them, who shall stand for rescues , and thus to directe them, that euery man knowing what he hath to do, may the rather hope of victoꝝ , or at least keepe them selues in safety.

The Generall of Horse ought to giue warninge thzough his companies, that they neither disarme them selues, neyther vnsadell nor vnbridell their Horse , tyll the Campe be impalde and scoutes put forth . The Generall of the Horse , must not bee vnprouided of Smithes, Farriers or Horseleaches, Sadlers, in lyke manner euery Captaine of Horsemen furnished in his cariages with Sickles, Sithes, Combes, Cordes, Belles, Stockes, &c . The Generall of the Horsemen may haue his Leiffenaunt, a man sufficient in skill bothe to assist him in all occasions, and in his absence , to commaunde in euery thing with lyke authoritie as his generall might do , and is called the Lieffenaunte of the Horse.

The Colonell generall of the footemen, or Eanteri.

A Colonell Generall is a place of great authoritie, and is to commaunde all other Colonelles of foote regimentes , if the Generall shall haue occasion to vse companies for any seruice, the Colonell generall is to appoynte them which they shalbe, he must therefore haue a role of all the Colonelles and Captaines of euery other regiment , to the ende hee may

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may order and deuyde them as vpon occasion he shall see meete, he is onely to be directed by the Generall or Lord Marshall, & after they haue determined, he himselfe directeth all the rest. Upon occasions of seruice where hono^r is to be won, he is to vse all the regimentes with such indifferency, as they haue no cause to grudge or repine.

¶ Of the high Treasurer *at VVarres.*

This Office amongst the reste is of great reckoning, he is euer of the counsaile, and may freely speake his opinion, concerninge any action or enterpryse, he is to make paiment vpon the receipt of the Generalles warrant to all Collonels, Captaines or Officers what so euer, but yet defeating of all areges wherwith he shall be charged either by the maister of the Ordnance, the Victualer, or clarke of the chek. He is to receiue from the Muster maister the perfect number and true charge both of Horse men and foote men, and of all the rest that taketh pay through the whole Campe, then geathering a proportion of the charge as it monthly amounteth vnto, he is to present it to the Generall, to the ende hee may make provision for pay accordingly.

The office of the Sericant Maior.

This Officer should bee a man of most exquisite knowledge, thoroughly examined in all manner of fourmes and proportiones of imbatteling, hee
ff. must

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must haue the perfect number of euery sorte of wea-
pon that is brought into the fiede , so shall he orderly
martial them with the quicker expedition & lesser confu-
sion. In the day of fight he must haue consideration to y
nature of the place, and in fourming of his battell take
any aduantage that the ground will afforde him. He
must likewise consider of the forces of the enemye, and
whether his strength more consisteth in Horse men or
in footemen, and as he shall finde them prepared, to dis-
pose of his owne order thereafter: and as by aduanta-
ges of groundes many helpes may be taken , so in the
plaine where there is nothing to trust but order, I can-
not thinke any proportion more defensible against both
Horse and foote then the iust Squadron , for that it is
stronge euery way a like.

We haue many fourmes of battell (as hereafter I
meane to write on) some altogether vnnecessary , other
some though very excellent, yet very dangerous to bee
ranged before an enemy , where Souldiours are not
more exceeding perfect, then commonly we haue them
in England . But the iust square is a most sure fight,
plaine and not curieus in orderinge, and in the plaine
fiede as ser vice holdeth at this day, I know no fourme
that may be iustly sayd to better it.

The Sarieant Maior , hath for his assistantes the
four Corporalles of the fiede , which should be men
likewise of good experience , and should still be atten-
dant to the direction of the Sarieant Maior , helping
him in euery quarter , and at euery season as he shall
giue them instructions. The day when the army shall
remoue, he must repaire to the Lord high Marshall or
Colanell generall, to knowe in what order the armye
shall marche.

Of

Officers of the fielde.

Of the Master of the *Ordenaunce.*

This Office is of great reputation, and asketh both iudgement and experience, he taketh charge of the Artillery and all other munitions, the which in the Campe he must see safely intrenched, and in the day time conveniently guarded with a warde, and in the night time as surely watched. He must haue knowledge in fortification, to plante his ordenaunce in places of most aduantage, aswell for the garde of the Campe, as to make batterie in besieging either Towne or Foorte.

He must not onely haue his Ordenaunce well and stronglie mounted, the cariages and wheles surely bounde with Forne, but he must bee likewise furnished with spare axeltrees, wheles, cariages, ingens to mount them, ladels, rammers, sponges, crowes of Iron and leauers to vse them. Many other thinges hee must be furnished of about the drawing of them, whether with Oren or Horse, they must haue Carte ware ropes and other necessities which the Cannoners are to looke for, but the maister of the Ordenaunce must make prouision for the same.

He must haue from the Marshall, Wyoners and Labourers to goe with the ordenaunce, aswell to make or mende waies through Moores or Fenues as they shall happen to passe, but also if by casualty a peece shoulde be ouerthrowne there may be helpe readie to mount it. He must be prouided of skilfull Cannoners, Ingeniers, Smithes, Whele wrightes, Carpenters and such like. There are many other thinges that concerneth this

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office , as for sundry occasions to be provided of fyre woꝝkes , and all suche simples and necessities fit to compound them: with inginyng, mynninge, trenchinge and such like , are to be directed by the maister of the Ordnance, and for his better helpe is allowed a Leife-tenaunt, which should be a man well sene and exercised in the pꝛemisses.

The Master Gunner.

The master Gunner being an officer depending of the maister of the Ordnance , I will therefore in this place set downe his charge, he ought not onely in him selfe to be exactly perfect in his Pece, but also make trial of the rest that be vnder him, that he may be assured they be able to discharge theyꝝ places, he must be lyke assured that they bee still attendaunt in theyꝝ place of charge, and to haue all things in readinesse to take oportunities.

He should practise them to beate such places vsuallie traded by the enemye, that he may the better know his marke when he shall see occasion : which is very beneficiall to such as are besieged, and defending of some passage may much annoie a Campe. His wantes of powder, shotte, labels, sponges, rammers, and other like necessities concerninge his arte, are to be supplied from the maister of the Ordnance.

The Trench master.

The Trench master is likewise appendaunt to the maister of the Ordnance: for the intrenching of a Campe, it is commonly staked out aswel the curtines,

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tines, ringes as flankers : his greateſt care muſt be ſo to conuey his trenches, eyther befoze a Towne oꝛ Foꝛt that ſhall be beſeiged , that the enemy doe not flanke them, ſoꝛ that the caſtinge and conueying of Trenches oꝛderly, doth concerne great ſafetie to ſo many as ſhall haue occaſion to paſſe to and fro.

¶ The Munſter maſter.

In making of Muſters, this Officer is to ſuruey euer ſouldiour, whether Hoꝛſe man oꝛ footeman , not onely of the ability of the perſon, but alſo of the ſufficiency of his furniture, as well Hoꝛſe, Armour, Wea- pen, and altogether, and eyther to paſſe oꝛ default them as he ſhall finde reaſonable cauſe , and to make certi- ficate accordingly to the Treasuꝛoꝛ , y he may ſtop ſuche defaultes of theyꝛ pay. The Muſter maſter is to make out warrantes by his booke ſoꝛ ſo many as be in paye, from the fyrſt of his enterie ſoꝛth on from time to time vnder his hand, which beeing ſigned by the Generall is ſufficient to the Treasuꝛoꝛ.

¶ The Scoute maſter.

The Scoute maſter euery euening vpon the ſoun- ding of the Marſhalles Trumpet to the watche, muſt receiue by aſſignement from the General oꝛ Lieutenant of the Hoꝛſemen a ſufficient num- ber to ſcoute , the which by him ſelfe muſt be directed into croſſe wayes and other places of perrill in euerie quarter of the Campe, he muſt exhoꝛte them ſtill to ſi- lence, and to haue regard to looke about them, and not

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to forsake theyr places appointed, till discoverers be put forth in the morning to the fielde: Hee is in the morning (by lyke assignement) at the discharginge of the watche, to receive a competent number of men to discover, the which he must likewise appoynt to places of most convenience for the purpose: in like manner when the Campe doth marche, he must bee still scouring afoze to see the coast be cleere.

¶ The Forrage master.

The Forrage master is likewise to receive from the Lieutenannt of the Horse, an able companie of Horsemen for the garde of forragers and such as shall fetch in necessaries, the which upon the sounde of a Trumpet must altogether goe forwarde, not suffering them nor any other to straggle out of his companie further then he is able to rescue them, and if they be farre from the Campe, not to suffer any to departe home warde till they be all provided, and then as they came forth, so to returne all againe together.

¶ The Carriage master.

The Carriage master in lyke manner is aswell to have a Cornet of Horse men from the Lieutenannt of y^e Horse for his guard, as also horse shot from the Colonell Generall, or else to marche with all his baggage betwene the troopes of footmen for his moze suretie.

¶ Of

Officers of the fielde.

¶ Of a Colonell.

The place of a Colonell is of honourable reputation, and therefore besides experience, he should be a man of credite and good countenance, and as that most noble Gentleman, Sir William Russell, (a Parragon of Armes at this day) is many times accustomed to say, that he which wanteth liberalitie, is possessed with all the vices in the world, so that Colonell that hath not a bountifull minde, and a francke disposition to lende reliefe to a poore distressed Souldiour, especially of his owne retinue and regiment, is unworthy to haue the commaunding of men, and not fitte to haue gouernement nor beare office in a Campe.

In places where Souldiours are not leued by the Princes Commission, the generall is to make choyce of his Collonels, men both sufficient in countenance and credyt, for the leuying of such companies as the Generall shall commit to his charge, then receiuing his commission with impress, the Colonell in like case is to make choyse of his Captaines, impressing euery of them lyke wise for the raisinge of theyr seuerall companies.

But in England vpon occasion of seruice, Souldiours are euer leued by the Princes commission, where if such consideration were had in the choyse of them as there ought, it were the moze safety for the seruice, better for the Captaine, and much moze beneficiall for the Souldiour, considering his furniture is allowed him by the Countrey, which other wise is cut of from his pay if he be not able to furnish him selfe. The Colonell hath the commaunding of all such Captaines vnder his

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owne regyment to directe vpon any occasion of seruice as hee shall see good: A Colonell may haue his Liefete-
naunt Colonell, his Sarieant Maior, his Prouost, and
his Quarter master, within his owne regyment. A
Colonell may correcte misdemeanours of his Cap-
taines, he may call a Marshall Courte of his owne of-
ficers, for the punishing of offences, or for the admini-
string of Justice.

¶ Of a Captaine.

The place of a Captaine is not lightly to be confi-
dered of, vpon his skill and knowledge consisteth
the safety or losse of many mens liues, but especi-
ally seruice standing nowe as it doth most com-
monly in skirmidges, where the Captaine most ordena-
rily is not holpen but with the aduauntage of his own
experience.

In the olde time many yéeres agoe, when armyes
many times vsed to appoint the fielde, where their
whole forces were brought to incounter: the weakenes
of a Captaine might the better be borne with all, when
they were so manye superiour officers to direct hym:
and yet in those dayes they vsed circumspection in no-
thing moze, then in choosing of theyr Captaines, but
seruice standing as it doth at this instant ouer it was
then, wee ought to haue thre times moze regarde then
they had, and yet we vse tenne times lesse then they
did. And I wonder howe so many insufficient men
dare oppose them selues to vndertake a matter of so
great importaunce, whose inexperience, besides (by cyr-
cumstaunce) that it concerneth the losse of a countrie, so
in it consisteth the hazard of many mens liues, if it were
no moze

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more but his owne, the matter were the lesse, for hee may value of that as him selfe shall see good, but remorse of conscience should touch him to consider of his Countrymen, when his want of knowledge, shall sometime breed to much rashnes, and sometime againe to little courage. A Captaine that might be thought worthy, should aswell haue knowledge how to governe, as experience how to traine, wherein he is to vse great diligence, instructing them in theyr order of aray, the vse of theyr weapons, teachinge them to know the soundes of Drummes.

He must in no wise be iniurious to the Souldiour for his paye, but as carefully he must vse diligence to get it, so as cherefully he must paye every man his due, hee that neglecteth this, neglecteth his owne credite and reputation, nay more his honesty, neither is it fitte hee should goe unpunished, y^e barreth or diminisheth a souldiour of hys paye. A Captaine should bee louing and comfortable to his companie, and as he is to correcte and punish them for their faultes, so he is to commend and encourage them in theyr well doinges: some consideration a Captaine should haue, for the carriage of convenient necessities for his souldiours, when they goe to the fielde, yet no more then must needes be had, he should haue some store of Hatchets to cut bowghes to make their Cablines, for want of which they breake many Swordes, to conclude, a Captaine that can carefully consider of his Souldiours necessities, and louinglye provide to furnishe theyr wantes, shall haue bothe vnfeyned loue, and dutifull obedience of hys Souldiours, without the which, he is not onely assured to lose his credite, but many times in more perill of his owne company then of the enemy.

G.

Of

Officers of the felde.

Of a Liefetenaunt.

The Liefetenaunt of a companie , in his Captaines abſence hath authoritie to directe all , and in his Captaines preſence to diſburthen him of ſome inferiour toyles: His place requires knowledge in the felde , truſt to his Captaine, frendſhip to his inferiour officers, and loue to the Souldiours. In diſcharging his duetie, his office is painefull , and thereafter to be conſidered if his Captaine be gratefull.

The Enſigne.

As the Enſigne in the felde is the honour of the bande, ſo the Enſigne bearer in like caſe ſhoulde bee honoured by his companie , and this reputation is beſt attained , by his owne courteous demeanour towards y^e ſouldiours, the loue of whom concerneth greatly his owne ſafety, in all perilles and attempts. M. Furius Camillus ſeeinge his armie begin to ſagger and to ſtande at a ſtaye, thruſt his Enſigne bearer amongſt his enemies, in whole recovery, the Souldiours taking courage charged againe a freſhe . The Enſigne bearer therefore ſhoulde be a man of courteous diſpoſition towards the Souldiours, couragious and cheerefull when he is before the enemy , in any diſtreſſe reſolute rather to loſe his life, then to looſe hys Cullours.

 Of

Officers of the filde.

Of the Sarieant.

It is requisite in euery bande, that besides a Captaine a Lieftenaunt and an Ensigne, there bee for euery hundred men a Sarieant: this Sarieant should bee a man of good experience of quicke and liuely spirite, and able to take paine. He should be a father amonge Souldiours, makinge the Captaine or Lieftenaunt priue to theyr wantes, and to see all thinges equally distributed amongst them that there be no cause of discention: he ought in gentle and frendly manner to appease all strifes and contentious quarrelles that shall fall out amongst Souldiours, and if by curtesie he cannot perswade the, let him then bring the offenders to punishment. He must be ready to trayne and practise such as he shal finde to be vnperfitt in their weapons, gentely to shewe them the best and readiest way: Hee must see them to marche straight in theyr ranckes carrying their weapons orderly without any communication, or loude speaking amongst them. A good Sarieant in a bad company, shall finde busines more then inough tell they bee well trayned, and is therefore to be considered of by his Captayne.

The Drummes.

It is necessarie that euery company haue two drums, the one to be stil resident with the Cullours the other to marche with the Troupes, as vpon occasion they shall be drawne forth. These Drummes must bee perfect to sounde a call, a march, a charge, a retrait, a la-

Officers of the fiede.

rum, and such lyke poyntes of warre: And for that they are many times sent on messages to the enemy about prisoners or other causes, it were conuenient they should be discret and sober, least they should be undermined.

The Chyrurgion.

A Good and skilfull Chyrurgion is a necessary man to bee had in a companie, suche a one as should worke accordinge to arte, not practisinge newe experimentes vpon a poore Souldiour, by meane whereof many haue bene vtterly mayned by a Chyrurgions practise, that other wise might haue don very well. A Chyrurgion knoweth what salues, oylmentes, oyles, balmes, and instrumentes, are requisite to bee had, and must haue them in readines, hee should not lykewise in the time of serutce be without his bauldricke that he might be knowne, it serueth his turne likewise in the night to passe the watche without the worde, when vpon occasion hee must goe to his cures.

The Clarcke of the Band.

The Clarke of the bande is to bee placed by the Captaine a man of great trust, and hath to keepe the Countes and reckonings betwene the Captaine and his Souldiours: His greatest commendation is to write, to reade, to cast accountes, to bee honest and iuste betwene the Captaine and his Souldiours.

Of

Officers of the field.

Of the Corporall or Launce- *prezado.*

It is much beneficiall for the readines for seruice, that accompany of men should be deuided into fower squadrons, the weapons equally deuided, and to be committed to the charge of foure Corporalles, who is not onely to exercise them in the vse of their weapons, to see them continually furnished with all necessaries, and the shotte to be still prouided with poulder, match, bullets, and such lyke, but especiallie to haue care to the keeping of theyr furniture cleane and seruiceable: A companie that is thus deuided, and the Corporall dutifull in his place, is very readie eyther to watch or warde, or to manie other purposes where one or two squadrons are to be drawne forth, and may suffice for some seruices. A wise Corporall, that thinketh to come to credit, will vse dilligence in his place because it is his first step of preferment, and for his more ease he hath his Launceprezado or deputie to assist him.

Of a priuate Souldiour.

In the choise of a Souldiour, his manners and conditions is first to bee respected, otherwise you may make choise of an instrument of many mischeefes, the composition and abilitie of his body is then to be considered, in the like manner his sufficencie for yeeres.

In England when seruice happeneth we disburthen the prisons of Thieues, wee robbe the Hauernes and Alehouses of Trespottes, and Ruffines, wee scour

Officers of the fielde.

both Towne & Cuntrie of Rogges and vagabons. And is not a Captaine that is furnisht with such a company like to doe great service, and to keepe them in good discipline. In other Countries where they vse the service of malefactours, they admit them not for souldiours, but they send them to theyr Gallies and to other places of like slavery: And those Captaines that hath made triall of such Souldiours, would gladly be ridde of his charge to be eased of his trouble.

The first thinge therefore that is to be respected in a Souldiour is the honesty of his minde, which being lincked with religion, there is no doubt but that Souldiour will be brought both to the feare of God, to the obedience of his Captaine, and to the obseruance of discipline. The Romaines who for theyr martiall obseruation were most renowned, the rather to keepe Souldiours vnder awe and discipline, they adioyned to theyr owne lawes and ordinaunces the authority of God, and vled with great ceremonie to make them sweare to keepe the disciplines of warre. The Grecians in like manner, their souldiours being armed and brought to the Church receiued this oathe.

I will not doo any thinge vnworthy the sacred and holy wars, neither wil I abandō or forsake my band & Captaine to whom I am appointed, I will fight for the right of the Church and safety of the State: I will not make my Countrey to be in worse case then it is, but I will make it better then I founde it: & I will euer frame my selfe reuerently to obey those lawes also that the State shall hereafter by common assent enacte or sette downe, that if any one shall change the lawes or not obey them, I will not suffer him to my power, much lesse will I allowe in so dooing, but I will be a sure defender of right aswell by my selfe alone, as when I am
with

Officers of the fielde.

with others, and I wil euer more honor the religion of my Countrey. To these my sayings I call the Gods to witnesse. These and such other like catthes the antiquitie administred to their Souldiours to nourishe obedience, for besides valiaunce, a souldiour must be adorned with these special vertues, which are silence, obedience and truth: a good souldiour must haue speciall regard to the keeping of his furniture cleane & seruiceable, in steede of dicing, drincking & swearing, let him vse running, wasteling, leaping, or such other like exercises of agility, let him keepe his owne quarter and not depart without the licence of his officer, a Souldiour thus disposed may comfort him selfe with hope of aduancement.

Of Disciplines.

As these considerations in the choosing of Captaines officers and souldiours, haue euer bene especiallie regarded amongst the most renowned, and best experienced warriours, so an army being thus chosen, & lyke respect must be had in the appointing of lawes, disciplines and orders, the which y^e Generall by aduise of his counsaile is discretly to set downe, and to haue them openly published by sound of Trumpet, that the whole Campe may take notyce therof: and being thus proclaimed, he must vse as great severity to haue the maintained, for what wil it auaille the making of good lawes where there is no care had to see them surely kept.

We doe finde in the holy scriptures, and that in many places, as well in the booke of Moses as the booke of Iosua, where lawes and disciplines of warre, were many times appointed by y^e almighty God him selfe, and that he would not suffer disobedience to escape unpunished, it is euident by Corah, Dathan and Abiram that were swallowed vp in the earth, for mutinie. But the Romanes who aboue the rest did most excede for their martial

Disciplines.

martiall p̄scriptions, so they were as seuerē in punishing the offences, of suche as shoulde infringe and breake theyr lawes of armes : They punished with death him that lacked in the watch, he that forsake the place that was giuen him to fight in, he that caried any thinge hidde out of the Campe, if any man should say he had done some worthy thinge in fight and had not done it, he that for feare had cast away his weapon, and when it happened that the whole Legion had committed the like fault, their names were taken and put together in a bagge, and every tenth man as they were drawne were executed.

When Marcus Cato (after a token giuen) had losed from the coast of his enemies, where he had laine a certaine space and sawe one of his Souldiours leste on the shore, crying, calling and beckoning to be taken in, he cast about with his whole Paue to the shore againe, and commaunded the same Souldiour to bee taken and straight put to death : willinge rather to make him an example to the rest, then that he should be slaine by his enemies with reproch and infamie. The Romanes punished nothing with more seueritie, then those actions that were either attempted against commandement or enterprised against reason, but as they punished those victories that were attained by lewde hardines, so misfortune deminished not his reputation, that attempted with discretion, neyther attributing cowardliness to ill successe, nor valiaunce to good fortune. for the euent of such enterprises commendes not the execution, neither is it the successe that makes vs perfect wise, but to attempt with reason and iudgement, confirms we seeme to haue wisdom.

Papirius Cursor being Dictatour required, that Fabius Rutilius, should first be beaten with roddes, and then
be

Disciplines.

bee beheaded, because he fought without his commaunde-
ment (notwithstanding he had the conquest,) neither
would he forgive the punishment, for the contention or
intercession and request of the Souldiours, neither (per-
suing him to Rome whether he fledde) would he there
remit this dreafull sentence, till Fabius him selfe with
his father fel both on their knees, and y also the whole Se-
nate and people made intercession for him. This were
a harde world for some hare brained Captaines, that
are ready to choppe upon every chaunce, like a gudgion
that is readie to bite at every baite, neuer fearinge the
hooke till she be hanged by the lippes.

Manlius Torquatus caused his sonnes head to be stric-
ken of because he had forsaken his place, and went to
fight with an enemy that had challenged him and slue
him. And Salust doth report, that there were more soul-
diours put to death amongst y Romanes, for settingt by
they enemies before they had licence, then for running
out of the fildes before they had fought. And as the Ro-
manes were thus precise in maintaineinge they disci-
plines severely, so their Campe in those daies was
a Schoole of honour, Justice, Obedience, duety and loy-
altie: where nowe a denne of deceipte, trechery, theuery
iniurie, and all manner of impiety.

¶ Hereafter followeth sundry *Stratagemes*, and
many good instructions practised by the anti-
quity, and necessary for diuers purposes.

H.

What

Stratagemes.

What is to be respected before *you enter Battel.*

THe most renowned Emperour Augustus, gave these instructions for Captaines as followeth, that although a Prince were mighty, yet if he were wise, hee would neuer give battel, unlessse there were more apparant profit in the victorie, then losse if the enemy should overcome. And the most approved Captaines helde this opinion, that it were not good to bringe theyr men to fight, except they had advantage or else brought to it by constraint. The advantage groweth by the Situation of the place, by order, or having of more or better men: The necessity happeneth, when they shall perceiue by deferringe of Battel it must needs fall out to theyr discomfort, as when famishment were ready to assaile them, or when the enemy looketh for some newe supplie, in these causes it were better to attempt fortune where she may fauour rather then by deferringe, to see thy certaine ruine: Virgilius giueth counsaile neuer to bring an armie to fight except they hope to haue the victorie, for what greater signe is there to lose, then not to beleue to be able to winne: to adde encouragement therefore to Souldiours there hath bene seuerall practises used by diuers. L. Sil-la in the warres against Archelaus, Mithridates Lictentiaunt at Pirea, perceiuing his Souldiours had little stomacke to fight, so weried them with continuall labour, that they were glad to desire to fight.

Q Fabius, knowing the Romaines to be of so liberal & honest nature, that by spiteful and contumelious dealing they would be soon moued, vexed and grieued, and lookinge

Stratagemes.

king for no honest nor equall dealinge of the Persians who were his enemies, sent vnto Carthage Ambassadors to intreate of Peace, which was consented vnto, but with such proude and vnrasonable conditions, that the whole armie of the Romanes, were thereby stirred and encouraged to fight.

When Agesilaus, had pight his felde not farre from Orchomeno, a Cittie that was in league with him, and perceiuing that manie of his armie had theyr treasure and chiefe riches in the Campe, hee commaunded the towne men to receiue nothing into the towne belonging to his armie, to the intent, his Souldiours might fight the more fiercelie, knowing they should fight for liues and goodes. Fabius Maximus, fearing that his souldiours would not continue the fight manfully, by reason they might quickly fly to their shippes, commaunded they should be set on fire before he would begin the battaile. Some haue constrained their men to fight through necessity, takinge away from them all manner of hope of sauing them selues vnlesse they did ouercome.

And there is nothing to concitate the mindes of men more to encouragement then perswasion, for him that knoweth howe to speake well, for it kindleth the minde and humaine passions of a man, it taketh away feare, it ingendzeth obstinacie to fight, it discouereth deceiptes, it sheweth perilles and the way to auoide them, it prayseth, it promiseteth rewardes, it reprehendeth, it threatheneth, it encourageth the mindes eyther of hope, eyther else of dispaire. Epaminondas being ready to enter battaile with the Lacedemonians, to the ende that the strength of his Souldiours might be holpen by some seruent meane, pronounced to them in his exhortation, that the Lacedemonians had determined (if they gotte the victorie) to slaie all theyr men, to make theyr wiues

Stratagemes.

and childzen bonde for ever, and to beate down the Citie of Thebes flat to the ground : these wordes did so moue the Thebanes to such heate and furie, that at the first incounter they overcame the Lacedemonians . It is much beneficiall for Captaines aduisedlie to consider of the Captaine of his enemies, whether he be rather or politiquer, whether he be fearefull or hardie, whether he be more stronge in horsemen or in footemen, and there after to vse his owne aduantage.

Hannibal, perceiuing that Fuluius the Romane Captaine was negligent, and attempted many thinges vnadvisedly, takinge the aduantage of a miste that had some thinge obscured the ayre, he made a small troupe of his Souldiours to shewe them selues to those that kept watche in the Romane tentes, Fuluius hastelie rushing towards them with his Hoste, Hanniball on the other side inuaded his Campe, and breaking out in the backe of the Romanes slue their captaine with 8000 of theyr best men at armes.

Iphicrates of Athens hauing knowledge that his enemies were accustomed to eate still at one time of the day, hee therefore commaunded that his owne people should take theyr repast some thing more timelier, then raunging forth in battaile in that instant that his enemies should haue fallen to their victualles, he so dalied with them as hee would neither giue them battaile neither suffer them to depart, when it drew towards night, with drawing him selfe as though he went to his lodging, and keeping his men still ready armed, his enemies being as well wearied with longe standinge and with long fasting, made hast to refresh them selues, and to betake them to theyr victualles, Iphicrates bringinge forth his armie againe on the suddaine, setting on his enemies easely ouer came them.

Stratagemes.

It is many times be honest for Captaines to abstaine from fight, when the enemy is brought into some desperate passion through famine or other like naturall necessities, and this caused the Lacedemonians, (being certified by theyr spyes) that the Messenians were sette on such a rage that they came to the battaile, men, women and Children, which caused the Lacedemonians to deferre the fight.

Like wise when Caesar in the cyuill warre had inclosed the Host of Afranius and Petreus, within a trench, that they were pynd with theyr selfe, in so much that they became desperate, destroying all that would withstande them or proffered them fight, which being perceiued by Caesar, kept in his men supposing it then no time to begin. The like respect is to be had that in fight they bring not the enemy into any extreame desperation, so to inclose them that dispayre should make them fighte, which caused Hanniball, (when he had inclosed the Germanes at Tarsimene by which constraint they fought exceeding fiercely) to open his armie and to make them alway to get out, beating them downe as they fled with out any perrill to his owne people. The like was vsed by L. Marcius a Romane Knight, when he had inclosed the Carthaginenses, and so did Agesilaus with the Thebanes.

When Themistocles had vanquished the power of Xerxes, he would in no wise agree that the bridge should be broken, over the which they should returne, sayinge it were better to drive them out of Europe then to fight in dispaire. All things thus considered, and a willingness, setteled through the armie to fight, let them force that the charge be not given in a furie, which yet was neuer seconded by vertue, for it breedeth disorder and breache of arraie, that if victorie be not had at the

Stratagemes.

very first brunte, theyr confidence beginnes to quaille, and then followeth present discomfiture: Nowe other wise where resolution with order is obserued there is no difficultie that may arise, but will bee an occasion to confirme and strengthen theyr courage with hope of victorie, which is neuer wanting where order and resolution are linked together.

Hanniball neuer gaue fight but he was still prepared with some Stratagem, wherewith to amaze his enemies, which many times did stand him in steede for the attaining of severall victories. The spreading of rumours (duringe the fight) affirming the Captaine of the enemies to haue bene slaine hath manie times holpen, as Iugurth, in the battaile against C. Marius by the same policie made the Romanes to giue backe, so did Mironides of Athens against the Thebanes, whereby hee gotte the victory.

When Valerius Leuius fought against Pirrhus, and had kilde a priuate Souldiour, holding by his sword all bloody, made bothe the hostes beleue that he had kyled king Pyrrhus, wherefore his enemies supposing themselves to be destitute by the death of theyr Captaine, all abashed they gaue ouer y fight. When a barbarous alien (in battaile) had brought worde to Q. Sextorius, that Herculeius was slaine, he slewe him straght with his dagger, least he should haue bozne those newes any further to haue discouraged y armie. Captaines are in like case well to consider howe they followe theyr enemies till the battaile be perfourmed, for he that with his people disordered persuethe the enemye, may sometime giue the conquest from him selfe, as Q. Fabius Maximus consull, being sent to succour the Sacrines against the Heruscines, the whole force of his enemies assaying hym, hee dissembling as though hee feared them made shewe of

Stratagemes.

of sight til he had gotten the aduantage of ground, the other following out of order, were by him not onely surprized but also bereaued of their Campe.

¶ Obseruations, aswell for the victor as conquered.

Where victory is attained it is most necessary (especially for Christians) reuerently to giue thanks to the most high almighty God, humbly to acknowledge his grace and goodnes in all theyr accomplishmentes, and this to be don with all humilitie vpon theyr knees yet enery mā to kepe his place, wherein the Captaine is to vse great respect, & not through y^e affiaunce of his victory to leane him selfe disordered, for so sometimes from a victor he may become bāquish: as T. Martius a Roman knight, being gouernour of the residue of the host that remained after the death of the two Scipioes, this T. Martius perceiuinge the two hostes of the Persians not lyinge farre from hym, carelesse and out of order through the affiaunce of theyr victory which befoze they had attained, perswaded with hys souldiours to set vpon the host that laye next vnto him in the midde of the night, where they made suche a slaughter that there was not so much as a messenger left alieue, to beare tidinges of this miserable mischaunce: then giuing hys souldiours some small respyt to refreshe them, the same night with all speede pzeuenting the same of any thing done, inuaded the other armie, and thus twyce in one night inioyed like happy chaunce of Battel, and still following oportunitie, he euery where destroyed the Persians, and restored Spaine againe to the Romanes.

Stratagomes.

The victor after fight is so to deuise the spoyle as there may fall out no contention, he must not forget to burie his dead that shall be slaine in the conflict, he must raunsome home suche of hys Souldiours as the enemy holdeth prisoners, to deale fauourably with hys enemies that are taken prisoners by hym selfe, not onely wynneth they hartes but maketh hym the more renowned. These thinges thus perfourmed, he is eyther to followe the aduantage of hys seruice, or else to retire to some place of securitie where they may rest: The persued haue used to scatter money in the way, to hynder the followers. By this meane Triphon King of Siria escaped Antiochus Horse men, and when the Gaulles should fight with Attalus, they deliuered all theyr Golde and Siluer to bee kept of certayne men that might scatter it abroade if it happened they were put to flyght, to the intent they might the more easily escape, theyr enemies being hyndred with the gathering vp of the pray, but Galltropes were to a more purpose to hynder Horse men, and were better chepe to bee scattered about, then eyther Golde or Siluer. When Q. Sertorius was put to flight of Quintus Metellus Pius, he supposed it not a thinge sure inough to flye, but also he warned hys Souldiours to disparple them selues diuers wayes, assigning them a place whether he would haue them to resorte.

Some to preuent the worst, would beginne the fight a little before night, to the ende that if they were overthrowne, through the darkenes of the night they might the better scape away. What might farther be sayd, I leaue to the discretion of the skilfull Captaine, and will briefly speake of other necessities not amisse to be remembred for some other purposes.

¶ Marching

Stratagemes.

¶ Marching through vn- known places.

A Rmie that shall marche through places that be vnknown, (but especially being in enemies countrie) must vse great diligence for being belayde either as they are to passe riuers, straights, or other places of aduantage fitte to hide ambushes. Alexander vled to haue such places discribed in mappes, which should be hanged in the Campe, to be viewed by all, whereby they might learne to knowe the places, the distaunces, the wayes, the hilles, the Riuers, the fennes, the straights, the wooddes, and all places of perill: fitte for the enemy eyther to take aduantages, or to hyde ambushes.

Ambushes haue sometimes bene discovered, by the rayling of great dust, or when Dowes or Wydes hath bene seene to flye about in flockes, turninge to and fro and hath not seemed to light, but the surest way is to haue wise and diligent scoutes and vanquerers to view those places to see the Countrey cleere. And as troupes may fall into these daungers by marching thus vnawares so they must wisely foresee that they be not trained into them by craft, as the Fideniens, who lying for Romulus as hee should passe, which hee by espiall getting intelligence of, laying part of his armie in secret ambushe, then approching where his enemies were, from whom he fayned fearefully to flee, and they basely persuinge him, hee brought them where his ambushes were layd, who assailing them on euery side easely slew them: Some of purpose hath put forth a pray and by suffering the enemy to take it, hath belayed their passage

3.

Stratagemes.

sage which way they should drive it and by this meanes have intrapped them. They must therefore take heed, & not hastily to bite at every baite or unadvisedly chop vpon such things as are contrarie to reason, if many of the one side be driven away by a few of the other, or if a few on y^e one side assaulte many of the other, or if some to paine flight be made not standing with reason, let the in these causes iudge the worst, so shall they be assured to be least beguiled.

To passe Riuer and Straighes;

what hath beene practised.

TO passe Riuer, some haue cut out a Trench lyke a rainebole or halfe moone, filling it full of woode and settinge it then on fire by these meanes haue passed. This policie was vsed by Q Sextorius in Spaine, likewise by Pelopidas a Theban against the Thehalonians. When Cressus might not wade ouer the Riuer Halis, neither yet could make Boate nor brydge he cast a ditche behinde his armie and turned the course an other way.

Caesar in Fraunce toke the benefit of a Woode where in he left certayne companies, which after hee was marched away caste a Bridge ouer a Riuer that he was to passe, the which they likewise fortified till his coming and that he was passed: When Pericles of Athens, being driven by them of Peloponesus into a place inuiro- ned with steepe hilles where was but two wayes to escape, before the one way, where he intended to get out, he caused a ditche to be cast of great breadth, vnder pre- fence to shut out his enemies, and to the other side hee lead his Host as though hee would there haue broken forth, wherefore his enemies believing he might in

Stratagemes.

no wyle escape that way, where he him selfe had cast the ditch, withstode him with all the power on the other side, then Pericles hauinge bridges prepared for the purpose caste them ouer the ditch on the other side, where he conueied ouer his armie, no man being there to let him.

When Spartacus was inclosed by L. Varinus, he pitched by stacks heere and there befoze the entring of his Campe and set thereon dead carcases clad and varnised, to make a shewe vnto them a farre of, that watch and warde was dilligently kept, and leauing fiers in euerie quarter of the Campe, by this comler he deceiued his enemies conueying away his Hoste by night without interruption. Darius to deceiue y Scithes at his departing left Dogges and Asses in the Campe, whose barking and braying caused the enemies to thinke how Darius had still remained there: With the like error the Genowayes blinded the Romanes.

Fugitiues and Runnagates.

HAnniball hauing certaine of his men that were latelie fledde, and knowing the enemye to haue spyes in the Campe, he pronounced openly that those runnagats were gon by his assignement to harken and spy what his enemies intended, the Romanes spyes returned these newes to theyr companies, whereupon these fugitiues were taken, theyr handes cut of and thus lent backe againe to Hanniball.

When Hanno vnderstoode that 4000. Gaulles which hee had hired, would leaue him and goe to the Romanes, because they were unpaid of certaine monethes wages, he did it not punish the them for feare of sedition, but promising

Stratagemes.

making them very liberallie, to rewarde the iniurie they had sustayned by theyr long forbearinge of theyr paye, which for the time did some what appease them, then presently sending his most trusty Stewarde to Otacilius Consull, this Steward sayning to flye away about a controuerſie happening betweene his Captaine and him in a certaine accompt that was betweene them, hee tolde him farther that the next night 4000, Gaulles should be sent out to get pray and pillage, if it pleased him to take any aduantage, Otacilius neyther hastelie creditinge this runawaies tale, neyther thinkinge it a matter to bee dyspyled, layed an ambushe for them of his best approued Souldiours, and incoūtering the Gaulles which Hanno of purpose had sent forth, put them all to the sword, and in the fight were some of themselves slaine in lyke manner, which satisfied the expectation of Hanno accordinglye.

Obseruations aswell for those *that shall beleager, as for the beseged.*

For the surprizing or taking eyther of Towne, Fort, or Castell, it is eyther to bee done by Composition, by Mininge, by Famine, by batterie & so by assault. But of al other, that victoꝝy is to be accounted most woꝝthy that is obtained by honourable composition, rather then by spillinge of blood. Mininge (if the Scituation wyll permit it) is next to be preferred both for expediti- on and lightnes of charge. The Captaine that mindeth to surprize eyther Towne, Fort, or Castle by famine, is sometime inforced to it, when the Scituation is so stronge as it admitteth no other forceable meane: other- whyles, they vse it of policy for the safety of their owne people,

Stratagemes.

people, but it is necessary in they² setting downe to intrench them selues so surelie enery way, that neyther behinde they might bee indaungered by any force that should purposedly come to annoy them bnauares, neither from the towne they might receiue p*re*iudice by issuing out vpon any sodaine Canuazado: Where batterry is to be presented, the flankers are first to be displaced, the breach being after made, the assaulte must then speedelie be giuen, that they neither haue respite to fortifie the breach, nor leasure to strengthen them selues within.

I speake not here of Treasons or other coruptiones whereby many townes hath bene bought and solde, the besieged are well to consider of that, and to keepe good watch and warde to p*re*uent many other practises, let them lyke wyse take heed of stalles howe they bee drawne forth, for by such meanes they are many times betrayed: the lyke respect they must haue whome they receiue in, neyther trusting to any apperaunce of outward shewe, nor to any p*re*tence that they come for they² succours, till there be good assurance had what they bee, for Townes haue some times receiued they² enemies, vnder the Ensignes of they² friends that should haue come to they² ayde.

Allarmes.

I hath euer bene a custome amongst Souldiours of experience, sometimes to giue Allarmes to they² friends, whome they would exhort or discommende according to the readines they founde to bee amongst them, and although they vsed this as a necessary meane, to induce they² Souldiours to be the moze care

Stratagemes?

full, yet still in this sorte to deceiue them, is a meane rather to make them secure then heedfull, when they shall finde them selues to be so often mockt: The Allarmes that are giuen by enemies, are most vsually for the accomplishment of some exployte, sometimes to trayne to ambushe, sometimes to cast some brydge, sometimes to plant ordnance, sometimes to make discovery, eyther of order, number or strength: but when any Allarme shall be giuen in the night it is very expedient to chaunge the worde.

There bee many skilfull Souldiours that thinke it better vppon occasion, to make secreete preparation and readines, and not to take Allarme in such sort as the enemy should perceiue it, and to mainetaine theyr opi-

nions they aleadge sundry reasons the which

I omitte, with many other matters

untill my oportunitie may bet-

ter serue.



A KALENDER

*containing the square
roote of any number from
100. to 10000.
(. .)*

Seruing for the orde-
*ringe of iust squares .and sufficient
for the Imbatteling of any
number.*

By *Barnabe Riche* Souldiour.

*Malui me diuitem esse quam
vocari.*





Fourmes of Bat- tels, which necessary and which vnnecessarie.



He antiquitie longe
sithens befoze either Muskette,
Caliner or Hargubuse was
known, armed they2 people
with Crosbowes, Targettes,
Longe swordes, Glaues, Parti-
sines, Halberdes and such other
like shorte weapons, in the ordering whereof, he ever
had the aduantage that in the fourme of his imbatte-
linge, could bring most men to fight, whereupon they
framed many propoztions which were both requisite
and beneficial as the seruice then required, but as time
hath nowe altered the manner of fight, would serue to
no purpose at all.

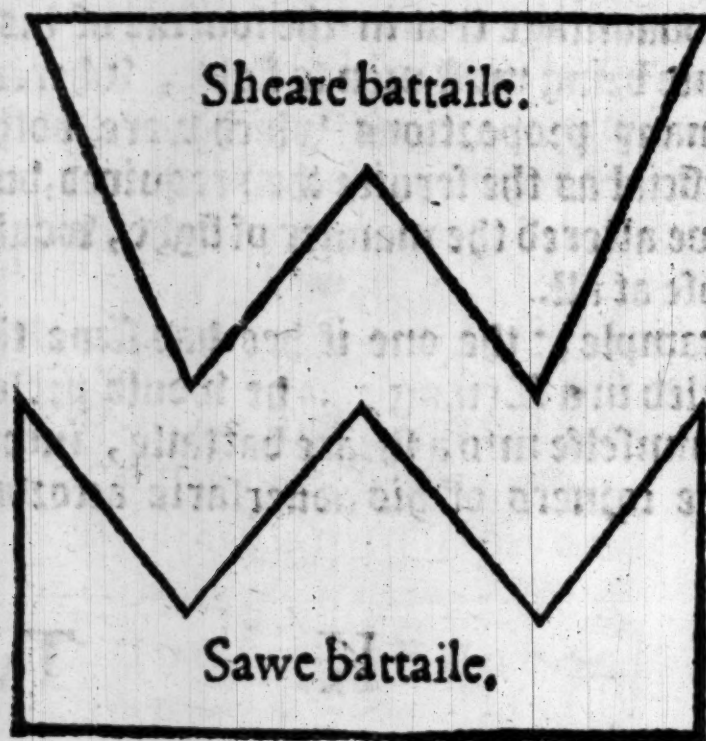
For example, the one if hee had scene the enemye
imbattailed in a Triangle, he would presently haue
ordered himselfe into a square battaile, incounteringe
one of the corners of his aduersarie according to this
figure.

K. Triangle

A Kalender



Againe for the incountringe of a Sheare battaile,
they used an order which they called a Sawe battaile
as appeareth in this fourme.



for Imbatteling.

These wth many other proportions which they v^sed
as their halfe moone, their wor^me, ther D. their G
they? S. with such like are not worth y^e fyguring
f^orth as the ser^vice now standeth. Their bearse
battailes, their broad squares, their baase squares they?
bassard squares are very good, but best to be v^sed v^ppon
aduantage of ground, and although my leasure w^{ill}
not now permit me, to set them downe proportionable
to euery number, yet I hope in the meane time you
will accept of some fewe that shall hereafter followe.
The Crosse battaile (the figure wherof is this insuing)
is a most excellent fight, but to order it in due proporti-
on to euery number is a little difficult and asketh lon-
ger time then I can now stand about, and will there-
fore leane it tyll some other oportunitie.

The Crosse Battaile.

```

o o o o o p p p p p o o o o o
o o o o o p p p p p o o o o o
o o o o o p p p p p o o o o o
o o o o o p p p p p o o o o o
o o o o o p p p p p o o o o o
p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p
p p p p p p h h h p p p p p p
p p p p p p h A h p p p p p p
p p p p p p h h h p p p p p p
p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p
o o o o o p p p p p o o o o o
o o o o o p p p p p o o o o o
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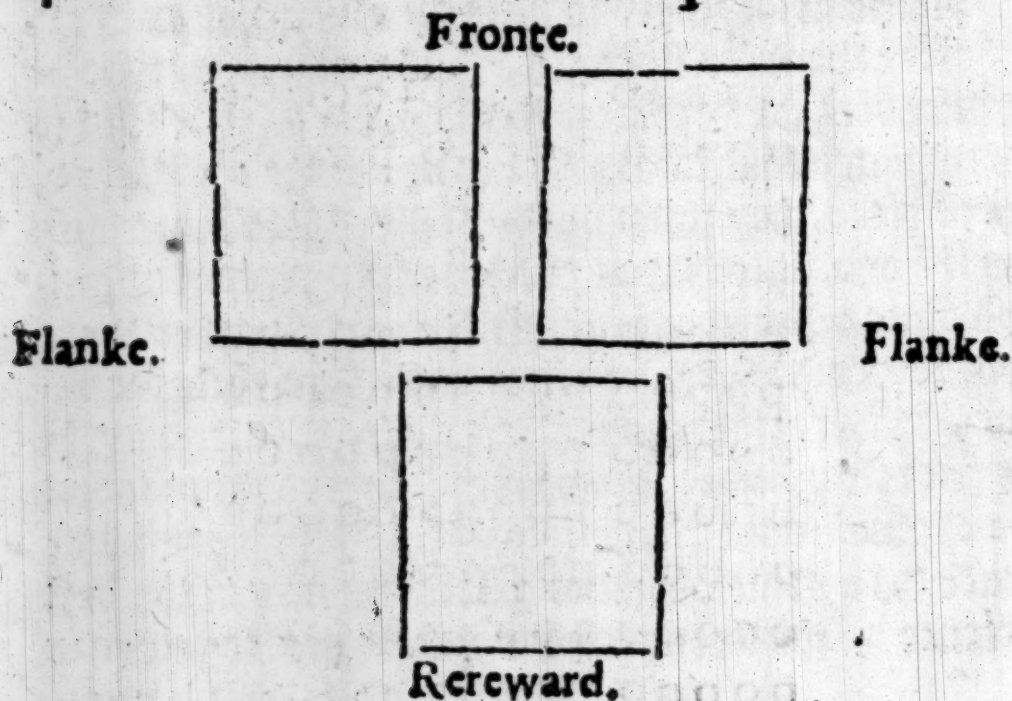

A Kalender

There bee other fourmes of battailes framed of many battalions, impalde with scées and fillets of Pikes, which as they are very excellent against the enemye, so they are most dangerous for that they are quickly disordered, where Souldiours be not most exquisitely trained. But the fight now onlie consisting in Shot and Pikes, there is no fourme of imbatteling to be preferred before the iust square, or if your numbers be sufficient to order them into 2. 3. or 4. squadrons according to these figures.

¶ A battaile of 2. squadrons.

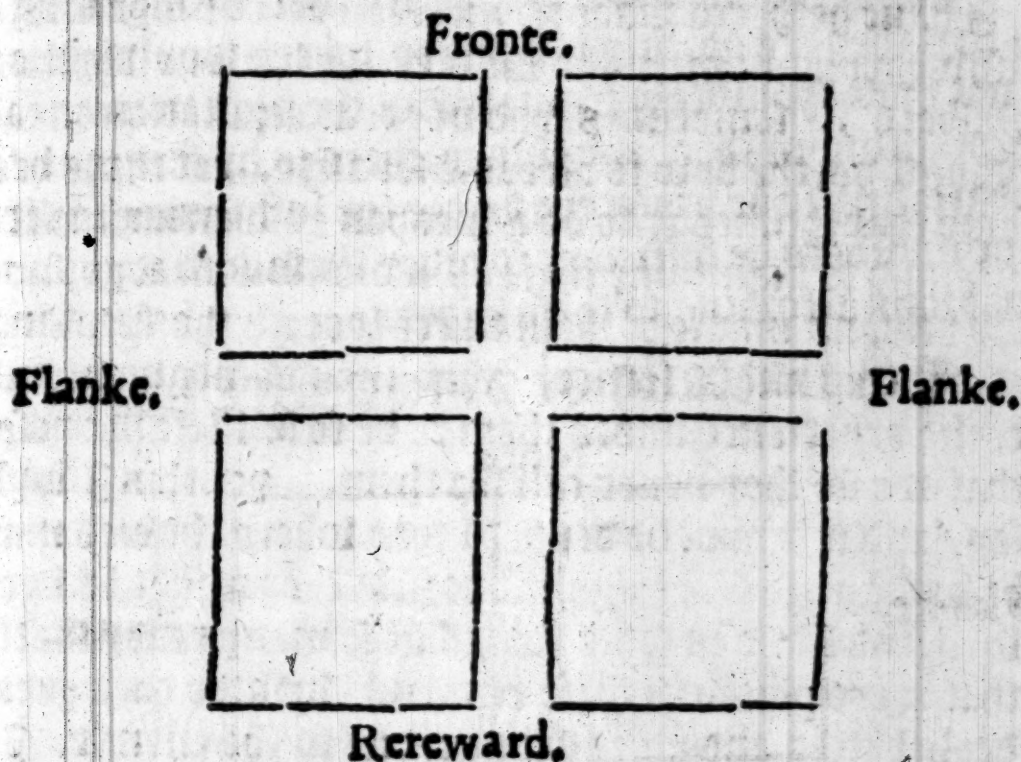


¶ A battaile of three squadrons.



for Imbattelling.

¶ A Battaile of 4. squadrons.



These fourmes for pickes, when they are winged and trouped with shot accordinglie, as (in the plaine felde) there is no other order that doth ex-
 ceede them for strength, so they are better for o-
 ther purposes as hereafter shall appeare, but this is
 to be respected that where ther is not at the least 2000.
 pikes in place, they shold not be deuided into moze squa-
 dzons the one, vnlesse it be to kepe some straight or gap
 or vpon some other aduantage of ground, neither were
 it good to deuide the pikes into moze then three squa-
 dzons, where there is not five or six thousand in the
 felde, nor into foure, squadrons, where there is not
 tenne or twelue thousand: for this hath euer bene
 obserued for a pinciple amongst souldiours of the best
 experience, the stronger your pikes are together in
 num,

A Kalender

number, the battaile is accounted to be the moze force-
able, but the shot to be deuided into manie troupes, are
the better to maintaine fight, and the apter for seruice.

I haue hether to made no mention of our olde Eng-
lish weapons, namely the Bowe, the browne Wyll, or
Halberd. Sometimes had in great reputation, a-
mongst vs, the bow is alreadie set aside, yet there bee
some that thinke it to be a weapon of wonderful ser-
uice, and to maintaine their opinions, will alleadge sun-
dry reasons, manie of them scarce woorth the speaking
of, but this might suffice, that men of iudgment and
dailie experience, findes them to be to so little purpose,
that we see they neuer call for them, yet this I will
say, (and it cannot be denyed) that where bowes may
be brought to serue against horse, they might be very
well, and stand in some stead, but so many ready shotte
that were placed in their rowes, would do a great
deale better, and moze dangerous to the enemye. In
like manner our browne Will, Halberd, or other shorte
weapon, are most naturall for our Englishmen for
where they may be brought to dealing of dry blowes, I
think there is no other Nation that were able to stand
against them, but the childe that is but this day borne
from his mothers wombe, shall neuer live to see two
battailes incounter pell mell, the one with the other,
as heere before they haue done, and to what ende then
should so many shote weapons serue, that are euer pla-
ced in that part of the battaile which should bee moste
strong, where they can neuer be brought to do seruice.
But such as will needes haue such store of shote wea-
pons, were better to place them in some wing, readie
to be drawne forth vpon any execution, for which
purpose they might be very requisite: and yet if anye
invasion should be made in our owne Country, I wold
neye

for Imbattelling.

neither mislike of bowes nor bylles for a readines, our people being so much inclined, and best practised in the and might be so ordered to the helpe of other weapons, as might do service for the present: but the very strength and bulwarke in the field, is the stand of pikes, which being impaled and trouped with shot orderly, are defensible both against horse and foote, but so many horse weapons placed in the middle of the battel, dooth wonderfully weaken it, and make it more easie and paceable for the Lance: I have sometimes seen squadrons so placed, as their short weapons have made division of their pikes, running quite through the body of the battaile from flank to flank, and the pikes but onelie guarding the fore and rereward, the which kinde of imbattelling is neither strong nor so small, but if you will needes have short weapons placed in your squadrons, let them be impaled every way a like as well with pikes as with shot. And that the iust square is especially to be preferred, may easely appeare by these considerations.

First it is not very curious in placing, second it is easie for Souldiers to march, especially if they have to passe any straights through the which they may be drawne by 5. or 3. in a rank (if the place will afforde no greater scope) and be suddainly brought & gaine into their first proportions without any manner of confusion: but especially the iust square is most defensible and strong, both against horsemen and footemen, wher there is no aduantage to be taken of ground, either of hedge or dytch, ryuer, byll, or other like.

To this end I have set downe a Kalender wyth the true rote of every number, from 100. to 10000. by the helpe whereof, knowing how many armed men be in place, they may suddainly be brought into a iust square

A Kalender 701

2.3.02.4. as the number wylloffice to make them strong, the which being once placed, as an easie workman (the foundation being first layd, findes it no great difficulty to goe forwarde with the residue of the building, so the armed men being thus placed in tust proportion, then after to impale with shotte proportionately, according to the number of the pykes, and to deuide the ouerplus of the shot into seuerall troupes ready to be drawne forth vpon any occasion, the matter is so easie to be perfoxmed, as a Souldiour that is but of one monethes trayning, will neuer erre nor stumble in the executing.

A Kalender for the imbatteling
of iust squares, the first collumne is the number of men, the second how many should be added, from the first number to the second, and so forth to all the rest to make them square numbers, for example, the first number in the first collumne is 100. (the roote whereof is 10,) as in the thyrde collumne is shewed, to the which 100. adde 21. and it makes the number 121, the true roote whereof is 11.
and thus you are to proceede through the whole.


Number	add	root	Number.	add	root
100	19	10	256	31	16
121	21	11	289	33	17
144	23	12	324	35	18
169	25	13	361	37	19
196	27	14	400	39	20
225	29	15	441	41	21

for linbatteling.

Number.	add	root.	Number.	add	root.
484	43	22	2500	99	50
529	45	23	2601	101	51
576	47	24	2704	103	52
625	49	25	2809	105	53
676	51	26	2916	107	54
729	53	27	3025	109	55
784	55	28	3136	111	56
841	57	29	3249	113	57
900	59	30	3364	115	58
961	61	31	3481	117	59
1024	63	32	3600	119	60
1089	65	33	3721	121	61
1146	67	34	3844	123	62
1215	69	35	3969	125	63
1286	71	36	4096	127	64
1359	73	37	4225	129	65
1434	75	38	4356	131	66
1511	77	39	4489	133	67
1590	79	40	4624	135	68
1671	81	41	4761	137	69
1754	83	42	4900	139	70
1839	85	43	5041	141	71
1926	87	44	5184	143	72
2015	89	45	5329	145	73
2106	91	46	5476	147	74
2199	93	47	5625	149	75
2294	95	48	5776	151	76
2391	97	49	5929	153	77

A Kalender

Number.	add	root	Number.	add	root
6084	155	78	8100	179	90
6241	157	79	8281	181	91
6400	159	80	8464	183	92
6561	161	81	8649	185	93
6724	163	82	8836	187	94
6889	165	83	9025	189	95
7056	167	84	9216	191	96
7225	169	85	9409	193	97
7396	171	86	9604	195	98
7569	173	87	9801	197	99
7744	175	88	10000	199	100
7921	177	89			

 Heere followeth the broade
squares, baase squares, and bastard squares, for cer-
taine even numbers, from 100. increasing by 100.
to 4000. a very good manner of imbattelling, where
there is aduantage to be taken eyther of hedge
dytch or otherwyse.

The square 10. none vnplaced, bastard square 11. in
front 9. in flank 1. vnplaced, broade square 14. in
front 7. in flank 2. vnplaced.

The square 14. 4. vnplaced, bastarde square, 15. in
front 13. in flank 5. vnplaced, broad square 20. in frst
10. in flank none vnplaced, baase square, 22. in front,
9. in flank 2. vnplaced.

The square 17. 11. vnplaced, bastard 18. in front 16.
in flank 12 vnplaced, broade square, 25. in front, 12. in
flank

for Imbatteling.

flanck, none vnplaced, baase square 21. in front, 14. in
flanck 6. vnplaced.

400.

The square 20. none vnplaced, bastarde 21. in front
19. in flanck 1. vnplaced, bzoade square, 28. in front 14.
in flanck 8. vnplaced. Baase square, 25. in front 16. in
flanck none vnplaced.

500.

The square 22. 16. vnplaced, bastard, 23. in front 21.
in flanck 17. vnplaced, bzoade 31. in front 16. in flancke
4. vnplaced, baase 27 in front, 18. in flanck 14. vnplaced.

600.

The square 24. 24. vnplaced, bastard 25 in front 24.
in flanck none vnplaced, bzoade 35 in front 17 in flanck
12 vnplaced, baase 30 in front 20 in flanck none vnpla-
ced.

700.

The square 26. 24. vnplaced, bastard 27 in front
25. in flanck 25. vnplaced, bzoade 38. in front 18. in
flancke 16 vnplaced, baase 45 in front, 15 in flancke, 25
vnplaced.

800.

The square 28. 16 vnplaced, bastard 29 in front 27
in flanck 17. vnplaced, bzoade 40 in front 20 in flancke
none vnplaced, baase, 50 in front, 16 in flanck, none vn-
placed.

900.

The square is 30 none vnplaced, bastard 31 in front.
29 in flanck, 1 vnplaced, bzoade 42 in front 21 in flanck
18 vnplaced, baase 25 in front, 17 in flanck, 16 vnplaced

1000.

The square 31, 39 vnplaced. bastarde 40 in front 25,
in flanck none vnplaced, bzoade 45 in front 22 in flanck
10 vnplaced, baase 55 in front 18 in flanck 8 vnplaced.

1100.

The square 33. 11 vnplaced, bastard 34 in front 32 in
flanck

L.2.

A Kalender

flanck 12 vnplaced, broad 47 in front 23 in flanke 19 vnplaced, base 56 in front 19 in flanck 36 vnplaced.

1200.

The square 34. 44 vnplaced, bastard 35 in front 34 in flanck 10 vnplaced, broad 49 in front, 24 in flanke 24 vnplaced, baase 60 in front 20 in flanke none vnplaced.

1300.

The square 36. 4 vnplaced, bastard 37 in front 35 in flanck 5 vnplaced, broad 50 in front 26 in flanck, none vnplaced, baase 44 in front 29 in flanke 24 vnplaced.

1400.

The square 37. 31 vnplaced, bastard 38 in front 36 in flanck 31 vnplaced, broad 53 in front 26 in flanck 22 vnplaced, baase 46 in front 30 in flanck 20 vnplaced.

1500.

The square 38. 56 vnplaced, bastard 39 in front 38 in flanck 18 vnplaced, broad 55 in front 27 in flanck 16 vnplaced, baase 68 in front 22 in flanck 4 vnplaced.

1600.

The square 40 none vnplaced, bastard 41 in front 39 in flanck 1 vnplaced, broad 57 in front 28 in flanck 4 vnplaced, baase 69 in front 23 in flanck 13 vnplaced.

1700

The square 41. 19 vnplaced, bastard 42 in front 40 in flanke 20 vnplaced, broad 58 in front 29 in flanke 18 vnplaced, baase 50 in front 34 in flanck none vnplaced.

1800.

The square 42. 36 vnplaced, bastard 43 in front 45 in flanck 37 vnplaced, broad 60 in front 30 in flanke none vnplaced, baase 74 in front 24 in flanck 24 vnplaced.

1900

The square 43. 51 vnplaced, bastard 44 in front 43 in flanck 8 vnplaced, broad 62 in front 30 in flanke 40 vnplaced, baase 76 in front 25 in flanck none vnplaced.

2000

for Imbatteling.

2000

The square 44, 64 vnplaced, bassard 45 in front 44 in flank 20 vnplaced, broad 64 in front 31 in flank 16 vnplaced, baase 55 in front 36 in flank 20. vnplaced

2100

The square 45, 75 vnplaced, bassard 46 in front 45 in flank 30 vnplaced, broad 65 in front 32 in flank 20 vnplaced, baase 80 in front 26 in flank 20 vnplaced.

2200.

The square 46, 84 vnplaced, bassard 47 in front 46 in flank 38 vnplaced, broad 66, in front 33 in flank 22 vnplaced, baase 81 in front 27 in flank 13 vnplaced.

2300

The square 47, 91 vnplaced, bassarde 48 in front 47 in flank 44 vnplaced, broad 69 in front 34 in flanke 54 vnplaced, baase 82 in front 28 in flank 4 vnplaced.

2400

The square 48, 96 vnplaced, bassarde 49 in front 48 in flank 48 vnplaced, broad 69 in front 34 in flanke 54 vnplaced, baase 60 in front 40 in flank none vnplaced.

2500

The square 50 none vnplaced, bassard 51 in front 49 in flank 1 vnplaced, broad 71 in front 35 in flanke 15 vnplaced, baase 86 in front 29 in flank 6 vnplaced.

2600

The square 50, 100 vnplaced, bassarde 51 in front 50 in flank 50 vnplaced, broad 72 in front 36 in flank 8 vnplaced, baase 88 in front 29 in flank 48 vnplaced.

2700

The square 51, 99 vnplaced, bassard 52 in front 51 in flank 48 vnplaced, broad 74 in front 36 in flank 36 vnplaced, baase 90 in front, 30 in flank none vnplaced.

2800

The square 52, 96 vnplaced, bassarde, 53 in front 52 in
L.3. in

A Kalender

in flank 44 vnplaced, broad 75 in front 37 in flank 25
vnplaced, baase 65 in front 43 in flank 5 vnplaced.

2900

The square 53 . 91 vnplaced, bastard 54 in front 53 in
flanke 38 vnplaced, broad 76 in front 38 in flank 12 vn
placed, baase 93 in front 31 in flank 17. vnplaced.

3000

The square 54, 84 vnplaced, bastarde 55 in front 54
in flank 30 vnplaced, broad 76 in front 38 in flank 36
vnplaced, baase 68 in front 44 in flank 8 vnplaced.

3100.

The square 55, 75 vnplaced, bastard 56 in front 55 in
flank 20 vnplaced, broad 79 in front 39 in flank 19
vnplaced, baase 96 in front 32 in flank 28 vnplaced.

3200.

The square 56, 64 vnplaced, bastard 57 in front 56 in
flank 8 vnplaced, broad 80 in front 40 in flank none
vnplaced, baase, 69 in front 46 in flank 24 vnplaced.

3300

The square 57, 51 vnplaced, bastard 58 in front 56
in flank 52 vnplaced, broad 81 in front 40 in flank 60
vnplaced, baase 100 in front 33 in flank none vnplaced.

3400.

The square 58, 56 vnplaced, bastard 59 in front 57 in
flanke 37 vnplaced, broad 82 in front 41 in flanke 38
vnplaced, baase 71 in front 47 in flank 63 vnplaced.

3500

The square 59, 19 vnplaced, bastard 60 in front 59 in
flank 60 vnplaced, broad 83 in front 42 in flank 14
vnplaced, baase 72 in front 48 in flank 44 vnplaced.

3600

The square 60 none vnplaced, bastard 61 in front 59
in flank 1 vnplaced, broad 85 in front 42 in flanke 30
vnplaced, baase 74 in front 48 in flank 48 vnplaced.

3700

for Imbatteling.

3700

The square 60. 100 vnplaced, bastard 61 in front 6 in flank 40 vnplaced, broad 86 in front 43 in flank, 2 vnplaced, baase 75 in front 49 in flank 25 vnplaced.

3800

The square 61.79 vnplaced, bastard 62 in front 61 in flank 18 vnplaced, broad 88 in front 44 in flank 28 vnplaced, baase 108 in front 36 in flank 12 vnplaced.

3900

The square 62.56 vnplaced, bastarde 63 in front 61 in flank 57 vnplaced, broad 89 in front 44 in flank 36 vnplaced, baase 77 in front 52 in flank 14 vnplaced.

4000

The square 63.31 vnplaced, bastarde 64 in front 62 in flank 32 vnplaced, broad 90 in front 44 in flank 40 vnplaced, baase 78 in front 51 in flank 22 vnplaced.

Some occasion of busines at this instant calling mee from my pen, hath made me conclude with moze breuitie then at first I intēded, wher I haue erred thzough ignozaunce, I hope you wil pardon of curtesie, when oportunitie shall better serue me, and that my leysore may permit me, I doubt not but so to fit you with some conceit, wherein (if peradventure) you shall finde but small pleasure, yet I wpll assure you it shal bring some profit. In the meane time, accept of these so frēndly as I haue meant them, & I will rest thankful. B. R.

Faultes escaped.

Page 3. line. 26. for worre, read warre. line 27. for prouisions read prouisions. B. 1. page 2. for Scipio though, read Scipio thought. B. 3. li. 7. to speake for, to seeke for. B. 4. li. 6. to grade them, to guard them. D. 2. li. 1. what speaking law, what seking law. E. 4. page 2. li. 24. for Canteri, reade Fanteri. F. 3. line. 8. In making, reade in taking. lin. idem. suruey euer, suruey every. G. 1. page. 2. line. 17. for M. Curius, read M. Furius.

J J J J S.